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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

J. P. ROAN, Business Manager.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

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No money must always accompany the Order, and in no case can these terms be deviated from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1874. NO. 132.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—News Paper Decisions.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his own or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When none of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

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FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

ENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

assage of Supplement to the Election Law.

onstitutional Publication Bill Still in the House.

ote on Singerly Printing Bill.

enate Judicial Apportionment Bill.

Defeat of Wallace's Amendment Foreshadowed.

llegheny Delegation on the Salary Bill.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 13, 1874.

The two Houses have, to-day, jointly agreed to adjourn over to Thursday next, so as to give every one a chance to go home to attend the spring elections; and, as I write, the members are scattering off homewards in every possible direction. The excitement in Philadelphia over its election has been so great that it has been very difficult all this week to keep the members from that city here. The necessity for an amendment to the Election law alone served to keep them here so long.

This supplement to the Election law, as it was originally introduced, contained but one clause, declaring that the Assessors provided for in the 14th section of the original act should be Assessors for registration purposes, only. This was amended in the Senate by adding a *Proviso* that this should apply only to those districts divided into two or more election precincts; and that Mr. Rutan had two new sections added, one requiring returns of ward, borough and township elections to be made to the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, instead of to the Prothonotary, and the other substituting the Prothonotary in place of the County Commissioners in the Board of Return Judges when the court cannot sit as such board. In this shape the bill went to the House, on Wednesday last, when it was read a first time.

On Thursday the bill came up on second reading, when the third section, substituting the Prothonotary and the County Commissioners, as above, was struck out, and the following inserted in its place:

In all elections hereafter, the certificate of naturalization, if genuine, shall be conclusive evidence of the facts mentioned therein; and when the person offering to vote claims the right on the payment of tax, the receipt for such tax, if signed by the proper officer, shall be the evidence thereof; if such person does not produce such receipt, then the payment of the tax may be proved by the oath of such person, or other evidence stating when, where, and to whom such tax was paid.

On Friday, the bill passed third reading and was sent to the Senate for concurrence in the amendments. There does not appear to have been any party rallying on the subject, but the vote in the Senate on concurrence was purely a party one, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson (Allegheny), Cooper, Cutler, Davis, Fitch, Graham, Heilman, Humphreys, Lamon (Philadelphia), Lemon (Blair), McKinley, Maclay, Rutan, Warfel, White and Strang, Speaker—17.

Nays—Messrs. Bechtel, Chalfant, Collins, Ermentrout, McSherry, Playford, Rowland, Wallace, Waream and Yerkes—10.

The bill has gone to the Governor, and will doubtless be signed before this reaches you.

The Senate bill to compensate the newspapers publishing the new Constitution, was amended in the House by striking out the section authorizing the payment to those papers receiving orders from the Secretary of the Commonwealth so to do, and the further progress of the bill has been arrested for the present, to enable the House to gather some information in the premises. The first section of the bill, as it passed the Senate, empowered the Secretary of the Commonwealth to fix an equitable price for the publication, and directed the Auditor General to pay on that basis. The House demurs to this proposed course, and has passed the following resolution on the subject:

Resolved, That the Committee on Printing be instructed to report to this House a schedule of prices which will fairly remunerate the publishers who printed and published the Constitution by direction of the Secretary of the Commonwealth prior to the vote thereon on the 16th of December last, on the following scales of circulation, stating the prices for the first and each subsequent issue daily and weekly, separately, to-wit:

1. Papers having less than 500 circulation.
2. Papers more than 500 and less than 750.
3. Papers more than 750 and less than 1,000.
4. Papers more than 1,000 and less than 1,500.
5. Papers more than 1,500 and less than 2,000.
6. Papers having more than 2,000, for each 1,000 additional.

What the House proposes to do when this information is obtained it would be hard to predict; but, until it acts, the publishers must wait patiently for their pay.

My friend Singerly came to grief with his bill, on Thursday. It was a bill to authorize a settlement of his account, as State Printer, by the State allowing him payment for the printed matter destroyed in the fire. The amount was limited to $31,000. Mr. White opposed it strongly, and the bill fell for want of the constitutional majority (17, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson (Allegheny), Chalfant, Cooper, Cutler, Davis, Dill, Graham, Humphreys, Lamon (Philadelphia), Lemon (Blair), McSherry, Maclay, Rutan, Wallace and Strang, Speaker—19.

Nays—Messrs. Albright, Bechtel, Collins, Ermentrout, Fitch, McKinley, Playford, Rowland, Waream, Warfel, White and Yerkes—12.

Less than a majority of all the Senators having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the negative and the bill fell.

A reconsideration is not improbable.

The majority of the Judiciary Committee in the Senate on Thursday presented a report in reference to the question of the contest of the seats of A. H. Dill, of the Seventeenth district, and John Lamon, of Philadelphia. The report states that the Constitution conflicting with the law of 1839, providing for the decision of contested cases, a committee must be appointed by the Senate to examine petitions and make report to the Senate, but that report is not final.

Mr. Playford presented a minority report, which claims that the Senate has no power to act on the subject. No action was taken on the matter, and the probability is that nothing further will be done.

The Senate Judicial Apportionment bill hangs fire on second reading. Mr. Wallace contends that counties having more than 40,000 inhabitants are entitled to a judge, and that contiguous counties must not be annexed to them when they can be formed into separate districts by themselves. He therefore moved to take Perry from Cumberland, and Juniata from Northumberland, and make a Forty-first district of Perry and Juniata.

Mr. Rutan combatted this view in a conclusive speech, which I send you for publication, and in order to get the sense of the Senate on the subject, he moved to amend the amendment by striking off Forest from Venango. A long debate followed, occupying both morning and afternoon sessions on Wednesday, and finally a vote was taken on Rutan's amendment, and it was lost, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Albright, Bechtel, Collins, Ermentrout, Humphreys, McSherry, Rowland, Wallace and Waream—9.

Nays—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson (Allegheny), Chalfant, Cooper, Cutler, Dill, Fitch, Graham, Lemon, Lamon, McKinley, Maclay, Playford, Rutan, Warfel, Weakley, White, Yerkes and Strang, Speaker—19.

This is considered decisive of the question, and will defeat Mr. Wallace's amendment, if adhered to, when the bill comes up again.

There is a hidden fact or two, in this connection, that it may be well to unearth. Cumberland and Perry are *now* a judicial district. In 1871, Judge Junkin, Republican, was chosen Judge, and his term continues until 1881. If the district is not changed, the Democratic lawyers of Cumberland have no outlet for their ambition; and if Perry is set off with Juniata, then Cumberland will have a judge to elect next fall. And so, the milk in *that* cocoanut is fully accounted for.

[NOTE.—Your telegraphic report states that Wallace and Strang had a bitter fight over this amendment. No fight of the kind took place.]

The House has had before it for several days a bill relative to entailments. It involves a very legal discussion, but your Representative, Mr. McCormick, seems booked on it, and goes into it with a will. I would like to have an estate entailed on me, but I will not entail this discussion on your readers.

The Salary bill has got through second reading in the House, and the salaries have not been increased *much*, so far. Mr. Orvis lugged in an opinion of the Attorney General, that the Legislature could not reduce the salaries of Judges in Philadelphia and Allegheny below what they are now, *including* the gratuities paid them by the city of Philadelphia and county of Allegheny; but the House seemed to think it had as good a right to its constitutional opinion as the Attorney General, and refused to give up its judgment to his.

Mr. Mitchell moved to make the salaries in Philadelphia, Allegheny and Dauphin $5,000, and $4,000 elsewhere. Lost—44 to 45—Wainwright voting aye, and all your other representatives no.

Mr. Ramey then moved to make the salaries of Supreme Judges $7,000 instead of $8,000 and $9,000, as in the original bill. Carried, 55 to 36—Gerwig voting aye, and all the rest no.

Mr. Ramey further moved to fix the Allegheny and Philadelphia salaries at $5,000 instead of $7,000. Agreed to, 50 to 42—all your men voting no.

Mr. Foster then moved to fix the salaries of the other judges at $4,000, which was agreed to, and the bill in that shape passed second reading.

Threats have been thrown out that, if the bill passes in this shape the Governor will veto it, on the ground of its unconstitutionality, as indicated in the Attorney General's opinion to Mr. Orvis; but I have no idea that the Governor will do any such thing.

The pressure here, from the judges and their friends, in favor of increased salaries, is something fearful, and I am sorry to see that the Allegheny delegation has yielded to it. They will find it harder to settle with the people than with the bench. They are not likely, I trust, to be brought under judicial scrutiny; but they *must* answer to the people.

SPECIAL.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 14, 1874.

HOUSE.

In the House to-day speeches were made by Mr. Bell, on the Atlantic and Great Western canal; Messrs. Small, Fort and Eden on finance, and Mr. Clements on Western interests. The House adjourned at 3:30 P. M.

TEMPERANCE.

Progress of the Woman's War—The Sphere of Operations Widening—But Little Opposition to the Crusaders.

Columbus.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, February 14.—The woman's whisky war continues to spread rapidly. At Pomeroy, on the Ohio river, the saloon keepers held a mass meeting to-night and have resolved to close their doors against the women, and then if they obstruct the sidewalks they say they will have the law enforced. All these threats have no effect. They still go the rounds and say they will never give up. Dio Lewis lectures at Mt. Vernon to-night, and here on Monday night. The ladies will organize here to-morrow for the work.

CINCINNATI, February 15.—Specials to the *Gazette* from various parts of Southwestern Ohio report the closing of eighty out of a hundred and forty places where liquor was sold since the beginning of the temperance movement. Reports come from fourteen towns and villages. Logan, Leesburg, New Vienna, Washington and Blanchester have a complete victory. Muncie, Indiana, reports eight out of eleven places closed. The average time of the movement in these places is less than two weeks.

Logan, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGAN, O., February 14, 1874.

The Women's League to-day succeeded in obtaining the names of Christ. Roller and J. Keller, heretofore extensive liquor dealers, to the dealer's pledge.

Ripley, Ohio.

RIPLEY, O., February 14.—The crusaders are still busy. One or two who were pledged to sell no more have undertaken to renew their old business quietly. The ladies have renewed their efforts with these men. Suburban saloons are now receiving the most attention. A vigilant eye is kept on all who have surrendered. A grand meeting to-night.

Covington, Ky.

CINCINNATI, February 14.—One hundred and fifty postal cards were mailed through the Covington, Ky., postoffice to-day, to saloon keepers, which read as follows:

Dear Sir:—You are requested and entreated to abandon the sale of intoxicating liquors for your own welfare and that of humanity. Remember that it is degrading to yourself, and spreads woe and poverty among us. If not, we will unite our prayers and votes at once and every saloon in a body, fervently pleading until our object is attained.

[Signed.]

THE LADIES' COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE.

It is reported that the Covington ladies will commence moving next Wednesday. The sale of liquors is licensed in Covington by city and State.

Jeffersonville, Ind.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., February 14.—The novel action taken by the women of this city for the suppression of the liquor traffic fully developed itself this afternoon. The organization, composed of about two hundred ladies, met at the Methodist church at three o'clock, and after services and some preliminary arrangements they quietly marched to William Stauss's saloon, one of the most prominent, where they found the doors closed. They asked for admittance, but it was denied. Service was then commenced upon the sidewalk. By this time the excitement was at its height, and the crowd immense. After singing and several prayers, they marched to A. A. Fouts's saloon, followed by a vast crowd of men and boys, where they were received with kindness. They asked Fouts to close and quit the business, which he agreed to do, provided they would buy him out. This, we understand, they consented to do. Then several hymns were sung and prayers offered up, but during this time John Hainspott, the bartender, was busy dealing out all kinds of drinks to the noisy crowd that had taken possession of the doorways and counter. Two kegs of beer were sold while the services continued. Many expressions both for and against the movement were to be heard among the vast crowd that had assembled. The bartender said, after the services, that "Financially the meeting was a great success." From here the ladies marched to A. Kleeppe's saloon and were met by the proprietor, who kindly tendered them the use of the saloon to hold their devotional exercises. He was asked to discontinue the sale of spirituous liquors and close his saloon, which he declined to do unless they would buy him out, and no arrangement to that effect was made. Singing and praying was then commenced, but the immense crowd became so noisy that the ladies were forced out to the sidewalk, where the services continued for some time. When they were concluded, the hour being late, they adjourned to the church, where further services were held and the hour of one o'clock to-day set to meet and continue their efforts, when great crowds are expected from Louisville and New Albany. The movement has created a great excitement among all classes of citizens, and its effect on the liquor traffic in this city is to be told.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, February 14.—A special to the *Avalanche* from Jackson, Mississippi, says that notwithstanding the defeat in the House, on Thursday, of a resolution to adjourn till after the Carnival, both Houses adjourned to-day till Wednesday next. Many have already gone, and by to-morrow night the Mississippi Legislature will be in New Orleans. The House resolution requesting Senator Alcorn to resign was defeated in the Senate by a vote of twenty to four. Lieutenant Governor Davis (colored), in opposing the resolution, said Alcorn was the ablest man in the party, and was now working up a bill which would do the State more good than the fifty-four men who voted for the resolution in the House would do in their lives.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 15.—In the House yesterday, a bill was introduced to authorize the appointment of a commissioner to compile and prepare a series of text-or school books for use in the common schools of Ohio.

Governor Allen has appointed John A. McMahon, of Dayton, and John A. Cockerell, of Cincinnati, aids on his staff.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Galion, Logansport and Chicago.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GALION, O., February 14, 1874.

A meeting was held to-day in the interest of the Galion, Logansport and Chicago Railroad, which was largely attended by our citizens. Capitalists of New York have arranged for its construction as soon as the right of way and subscriptions are secured. Engineers will be upon the line with the opening of spring, and a survey made through to Lafayette as rapidly as practicable.

Nail Cutting in Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. VA., February 14.—The Wheeling Iron and Nail Company of this city, with one hundred and five machines, cut during the week ending to-day, six thousand eight hundred and twenty-six kegs of nails, the average product being about forty-eight kegs. One man during this period cut one hundred and seventy-six kegs of eight-penny fence nails, being the largest product for the same length of time on record.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The real estate transfers in Indianapolis for the week ending the 14th inst., aggregated $262,900, an excess over the corresponding week of 1873, of $228,000.

The City of Antwerp, from Liverpool, arrived at New York Saturday.

The Yellowstone expedition started on the morning of the 12th inst. from Bozeman, one hundred and fifty strong, and twenty wagons. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and the officers were harmoniously elected.

The Montana Legislature on Saturday, with great unanimity and enthusiasm, made an appropriation of five thousand dollars to facilitate the exhibition of the products of the State at the Centennial Exposition in 1876.

The steamship Weser, from Bremen, arrived at New York yesterday.

A cable dispatch from Paris, France, announces the death in that city, Saturday night, of Dr. Richard H. Rudd, a prominent physician of Louisville. Dr. Rudd went abroad a month since for the benefit of his health.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

GOVERNMENT FOR INDIAN TERRITORY.

Red Skins the Theme of Earnest Discussion.

Sentiment Upon Speech of Mr. Dawes.

The Farragut Prize Money.

LETTING OF MAIL CONTRACTS

Trial of Perpetrators of Grant Parish Outrage

Expenditures in Department of Justice.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 15, 1874.

Indian Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs have revived the question of establishing a territorial government for the Indian Territory. The statement of several prominent Cherokees have been heard by the committee on the subject. This is favored by Senators Bogy and Ingalls, of the committee. The rest, however, have arrived at no determination. There is also a tendency in the committee to favor the transfer of the management of Indian affairs from the Interior to the War Department, where it was originally. Delegate Maginnis, of Montana, made an argument before the committee in favor of this change. The House committee has this subject now under consideration.

The Senate Committee on Claims,

at their meeting, agreed to report favorably on the Cowan and Dickinson cotton cases.

The Pittsburgh Voucher Cases

are still in the hands of Mr. Boutwell, who is charged with the investigation.

Answering Mr. Dawes.

Mr. Fort, of Illinois, in the course of his speech yesterday, referred to Mr. Dawes's speech on Thursday. He did not agree with Mr. Dawes's views, and the attention with which he was listened to by the few members present showed that they were not in much sympathy with the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Fort suggested that if Mr. Dawes was serious in desiring economy and retrenchment, he should have long ago offered a bill to reduce salaries, instead of scolding the House as he had done. General Butler, who never misses an opportunity of giving Dawes a blow, interpolated a remark that he had last Congress offered a measure of reform and that Dawes did not vote for it.

Farragut Prize Cases.

In addition to the award of nearly $700,000 for what are known as the Farragut prize cases, the Supreme Court has also awarded an additional $250,000 for what is known as "head money." For the former a much larger amount, Congress has already made an appropriation, but the latter is yet to receive attention. In view of the large amount charged for fees and the allowance to the attorneys for the claimants, the subject will be very closely investigated before a new appropriation is made.

The Grant Parish Outrage.

The parties arrested and imprisoned for complicity in the Grant parish outbreak will be brought to trial before United States Circuit Judge Woods, on the 27th inst.

Letting Mail Contracts.

A large number of proposals for mail contracts will be made to-morrow, and the intention of the Postmaster General is to let the contracts to the lowest bidders and hold them responsible. It has come to light that some of the professional or straw bidders have induced national banks to certify their checks when they had no money on deposit. It is said that the law in this respect will be now pending will be amended so as to authorize the Postmaster General to collect at once all checks deposited with him for security.

Department of Justice.

The Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice had another meeting yesterday, and agreed upon a resolution, which Mr. Senor will offer to-morrow, authorizing the committee to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths and to employ a clerk. It is understood that the committee's action has special reference to cases in the Western District of Arkansas, where great frauds have been perpetrated. Mr. Hines, of Arkansas, has also prepared a resolution directing the committee to carefully investigate matters in the Western District of that State. It is asserted that the investigation will show that national banks in Western Arkansas will figure pretty largely in the matter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 14, 1874.

OVERHAULING THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice will ask the House for authority to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths in discharge of its duties. About two hundred thousand dollars are said to have been expended in Marshals fees in Arkansas and like amounts in Southern New York and South Carolina.

GOVERNOR SHEPHERD TO RESPOND.

Governor Shepherd expects to respond on Wednesday next to the inquiries of the Congress committee respecting the affairs of the District of Columbia.

NEBRASKA CALLS FOR ARMS.

Senator Hitchcock, Governor Furnas and others, of Nebraska, called upon the Secretary of War and General Sherman to-day for arms, in anticipation of a general Indian outbreak. The request, owing to existing laws, was denied.

CAUCUS SATURDAY NIGHT.

A caucus of members of the House representing twenty-one States, was held at the capitol to-night to consider Representative Luttrell's bill to amend the Internal Revenue laws so as to remove restraints on vine and other fruit growers, that they may distil their fruit into brandy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 15, 1874.

ABOLITION OF IRON-CLAD OATH.

General Butler and Judge White, of Alabama, having been appointed a sub-committee on the two bills heretofore introduced in the House and referred to the Committee on Judiciary, to abolish the iron-clad oath, in all cases where it is now required by law, have prepared a report upon the subject in favor of abolition, which they will this week submit to the full committee. There seems to be no doubt that a majority of the House are in favor of this relief.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 15, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR MONDAY.

For the Ohio Valley, northwest winds, rising barometer, and generally clear weather.

For New England, falling barometer, easterly winds, cloudy and threatening weather. For the Lower Lake region, winds veering to the southwest and northwest, with partly cloudy and clearing weather and somewhat lower temperature. For the Middle Atlantic coast, southwesterly winds and clearing or clear weather. For the Southern States, southeast and southwest winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather and higher temperature. For the Upper Lake region and the Northwest, rising barometer, westerly winds, lower temperature and generally clear weather.

Midnight Bulletin.

FEBRUARY 15, 1874—10:45 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo, Ill	52	N. W.	Fair.
Cincinnati, O	51	S. W.	Clear.
Fort Gibson, C. N	51	Calm	Fair.
Indianapolis	44	N. W.	Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa	33	W.	Clear.
Leavenworth, Ks	32	N. W.	Clear.
Louisville, Ky	51	S. W.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	59	S. W.	Cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn	60	W.	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa	43	S. E.	Clear.
Shreveport, La	65	S.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo	42	N. W.	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn	11	W.	Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss	67	S.	Fair.
Lacrosse, Wis	30	S.	Clear.

The Mysterious Deaths in Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 15.—The coroner's inquest on the bodies of the two Thompson children was not held to-day. A third child died to-day, and the nurse, Mrs. Behrens, who was at first suspected of having some connection with the affair, is now very ill with symptoms similar to those in the other cases. Physicians are still unable to determine the cause of the deaths, but there seems to be a general impression that they were caused by gas from a coal stove. The nurse, when found, was apparently partly stupefied, and is now in a very precarious condition.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

(From the Parkersburg (W. Va.) State Journal.)

This is one of the best papers published in the country, and coming from the central point of the petroleum interest, is particularly valuable to the oil men of our State. Its news columns are always full, its market reports complete and its editorials dignified, able and pungent.

Prices Reduced.

All brands of flour reduced by F. W. Jenkins & Bro.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Very Destructive Fire in London.

Loss Fifteen Million Dollars.

Two Firemen Killed on Duty.

Death of Cardinal Larquini and Wife of James Anthony Froude.

Parliamentary Elections Continued

MAJORITY OF DISRAELI AND COLLEAGUE.

Expected Resignation of the Ministry To-day.

Reported Death of Don Carlos's Chief-of-Staff.

England.

A FIFTEEN MILLION FIRE.

LONDON, February 14.—Taylor's pantechnicon and furniture repository, in Belgravia, covering an acre of ground, was burned last evening. The fire broke out at four o'clock and raged till midnight, when the flames were stopped by the engineers demolishing the adjoining buildings. The buildings alone were insured for one million dollars. The total loss, including the contents of the burned structure, consisting of pictures, mirrors, five hundred carriages, and a vast amount of other goods of various kinds, is estimated at $15,000,000. Five houses and several large stables adjacent were partially destroyed. There were a number of accidents, and two firemen were killed. The fire attracted immense and unruly crowds, and it became necessary for the police to preserve order.

DEATH OF MRS. JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE.

LONDON, February 14.—The wife of James Anthony Froude died to-day.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS—DISRAELI'S MAJORITY.

LONDON, February 14.—Up till to-day 638 members of the new Parliament have been elected, as follows: Conservatives 342, Liberals and Home Rulers 296, Conservative gain 58. At the election in Buckinghamshire, Benjamin Disraeli and R. Harvey, Conservatives, were returned. Disraeli received 2,999 votes and Harvey 2,707. The defeated Liberal candidate, Mr. Hubbard, 1,724 votes. Hughes and Cullen, Home Rule candidates, were chosen by immense majorities to represent South Ireland, defeating Chichester Fortescue and Mathew Kavanagh, Liberals who had, in the last Parliament, Six Home Rulers contested two seats for the county of Tipperary. The *Standard* says it has reason to believe the government will resign Monday or Tuesday next. A rumor is current that simultaneously upon his retirement from the ministry, Gladstone will be created a peer.

LONDON, February 15.—A few elections in Ireland are still pending. Within the week ending Sunday, 396 Conservatives and 297 Liberals and Home Rulers have been returned to Parliament—a Conservative gain of 60. The House of Commons will contain 216 new members. The Emperor of Russia will visit England next April.

FORMATION OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

LONDON, February 15.—The London *Observer* says the new ministry will probably be composed as follows: Disraeli, first Lord of the Treasury; Lord Cairns, Lord High Chancellor; Duke of Buckingham, President of the Council; Duke of Richmond, War Secretary; Earl of Northumberland, first Lord of the Admiralty; Viscount Sandon, Mr. Hubbard, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Gathorne Hardy, Home Secretary. It is rumored that Gladstone will advise the Queen to elevate Chichester Fortescue to the peerage.

Spain.

REPORTED MURDER OF DON CARLOS'S CHIEF-OF-STAFF.

BAYONNE, February 14.—It is reported that General Dorregaray, Chief-of-Staff to Don Carlos, has been murdered.

PROBABILITY OF A PLEBISCITE.

MADRID, February 14.—It is probable that the form of government in Spain will be decided by a plebiscite.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

MADRID, February 15.—The Carlists will soon be obliged to raise the seige of Bilbao. General Concha, with the advance, two thousand strong, of General Morionese's army, is now within nine miles of Portugalete. The national troops have defeated a band of two thousand Carlists, before Tolosa, and revictualed the city.

Italy.

DEATH OF CARDINAL LARQUINI.

ROME, February 14.—Cardinal Larquini, announced as seriously ill on Thursday, died last night. He was one of the recently appointed Cardinals.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, February 15.—Steamships Manhattan, City of Chester and Baltic, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 14.—Consols for money, 91¾a 92⅛; 5-20s, 85, 109; do 67, 109¾; 10-40s, 103¾; 6-coupon; new 5s, 103¾; New York Central 96; Erie 44¾; Erie preferred 70; Illinois Central 92¾ 64.

PARIS, February 14.—Rentes 58 francs 85 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 14.—Cotton quiet at 8 3-16a⅜; sales 12,000 bales; American 7,500, speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard 44s 9d. Others unchanged.

ANTWERP, February 14.—Refined petroleum 32 francs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 14, 1874.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK CASE.

The suit of the Tenth National bank for a mandamus to compel the Comptroller to pay back $243,000, the balance of overdrafts to the Court House Commissioners in 1871, was continued to-day, when affidavits were presented in answer to those of Henry F. Taintor, attache of the Comptroller's office, the Comptroller and Michael Norton, ex-Commissioner of Court House, under indictment. The affidavits of Walter B. Palmer, President of the bank, and Wm. B. Field, counsel, contradict point-blank the material parts in the affidavit of Mr. Taintor; while the affidavits of the present and former Presidents of the bank show that the bank had accounts with fifteen different city departments, and that Ingersoll was sent to the bank as the treasurer of the Court House Commission, duly accredited as such by the Secretary of that Commission. This case is made more exasperating to citizens by the action of the present city officers. A communication has appeared in the papers charging the Commissioner of Public Works with being anxious to pay the claim when before the Board of Audit, of which he is a member. The Commissioner replies that the groundless and malicious charge was inspired in the Comptroller's office, and trusts it "will be the last effort of a well-known public officer in this city attempting, through the guise of a communication to the public press, to obtain credit for his own actions by maliciously misrepresenting the action of others."

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Isaac H. Bailey, receiver of the Commonwealth National bank, has been authorized by the court to sell the banking house and real estate of the establishment for the benefit of the creditors.

RECEPTION OF CHARLES KINGSLEY.

The Lotus Club gave a dinner and reception to-night to Rev. Canon Kingsley, of London. At six o'clock a distinguished company sat down to the banquet, Whitelaw Reid, of the *Tribune*, presiding. When the cloth was removed, Mr. Reid, in a graceful address, presented Mr. Kingsley, who acknowledged his cordial welcome in brief remarks, and was followed by Rev. Dr. Montgomery. At ten o'clock a formal public reception took place, when Mr. Kingsley was introduced to some of our very best citizens, of whom William M. Evarts, William E. Dodge and James Parton were the speakers.

SENSIBLE CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

It is proposed to dispense with the St. Patrick's day parade this year, and to give the money for the relief of the poor.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE

arrived in this city to-day, and as soon as his presence in town was made known he was called on by a number of distinguished citizens. The Chief Justice has declined a dinner tendered by the leading members of the bar of New York. He will leave for Washington on Monday.

CHINESE NEW YEAR.

The Chinese in this city celebrated their new year to-day by banquet and religious services. For to-morrow a procession is promised.

FAMILY QUARREL IN WASHINGTON MARKET.

Peter and George Siebert, butchers, quarreled to-day in Washington market over some family matters, and Peter stabbed George with probably fatal effect.

Death of an Original Abolitionist.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., February 14, 1874.

A. A. Guthrie, one of the original anti-slavery men, and for twelve years Internal Revenue Collector for this district, died at his residence in this city last night.

Prices Reduced.

All brands of flour reduced by F. W. Jenkins & Bro.

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Court Proceedings—Charter Election To-morrow.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOCK HAVEN, PA., February 14, 1874.

Court adjourned last evening. Judge Gamble, of Williamsport, presides next week. Fred. Smith, of Renovo, was yesterday convicted of adultery with Mrs. Lina Cook, and sentenced to six months in the county jail and two hundred and fifty dollars fine. Smith is a prominent railroad man, worth considerable property. Mrs. Cook was convicted of adultery with Smith, at the previous term, and fined one hundred and fifty dollars. Jesse Beam, of the Keystone Varieties, was yesterday convicted of selling liquor to minors, and sentenced to sixty days in jail, a fine of fifty dollars and costs, and to have his license revoked. The Gains vs. McCloskey land and timber case, involving ten or eleven thousand dollars, was decided for the defendant. The calendar is light this term, and there are but few cases in the Quarter Sessions.

The charter election takes place Tuesday. Treasurer, Councilmen, School Directors and Constables are to be elected. Thomas Yarley is the Republican, and G. W. Batchelor the Democratic candidate for Treasurer. Simon Scott, the wealthiest man in the city, is the Republican nominee in the Second ward for Council. H. T. Beardsley, Solicitor of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, is on both tickets. Other nominations are generally good.

THE INDIANS.

Preparations for the Campaign—Arms and Ammunition Going West—General Uprising Feared.

CHEYENNE, February 14.—The Cheyenne *Leader* has a special from Fort Fetterman which states that a Cheyenne runner has just arrived there from Red Cloud agency. He says that Red Cloud's son was killed last Monday night by a party of Sioux, whom he had compelled to return stolen stock. He reports that nearly all the Cheyennes and Sioux have left the agency, and that one hundred and fifty lodges are now within fifty miles of Fort Fetterman, and will come in or send to that post. He reports plenty buffalo in Bighorn country, and thinks the Sioux will go there. Two companies of cavalry are ordered from here to Fort Laramie to-day.

OMAHA, February 14.—Large amounts of ammunition are being shipped from the Fort Leavenworth and Rock Island arsenals to the various posts in this department. All post commanders have been ordered to keep their commands in readiness to take the field against the Indians on a moment's notice. Two companies of cavalry and one of infantry leave Fort Russell by rail, and thence to Fort Laramie. Indians ran ranchmen in six miles west of Big Springs to-day. Forty cavalrymen, under Captain Mills, left immediately by rail, and will endeavor to strike them. No other depredations are reported to-day. Officials are very reticent, desiring to keep their movements as quiet as possible, that half breeds and renegades may not possess themselves of information valuable to the Indians, to whom they would certainly carry it.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

Trustees of James Ward & Co.—New Opera House to be Opened.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., February 14, 1874.

At the meeting of creditors of James Ward & Co., mentioned in yesterday's telegram, H. B. Perkins, of Warren, J. Grist, of Lowell, and G. J. Margerum, of Youngstown, were appointed trustees to take charge of the company's property, and have supervision of the business. Another meeting will be held next Friday to perfect arrangements and put the works into operation again. The firm employed twelve hundred men.

The new opera house here, just completed, costing over forty thousand dollars, will be opened on the 23d inst. by C. W. Couldock in the character of "Richelieu."

FORT WAYNE.

Purchase of New Fair Grounds.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., February 14, 1874.

The court house was crowded to-day, to hear the decision of the committee to purchase land for the new fair grounds, which resulted in the purchase of a farm of seventy acres owned by Christian Baade, situated on St. Mary's river, two miles south of the city, for fourteen thousand dollars.

CRIMES.

The Quincy Bank Robbery.

CHICAGO, February 14.—Nothing has been ascertained so far in regard to the bank robbery at Quincy yesterday morning, though a number of parties have been arrested on suspicion. A reward of twenty thousand dollars is offered for the restoration of the stolen property and the capture of the thieves. The bank continues business as usual. Among the bonds stolen were one hundred thousand dollars of Adams county bonds, numbers 221 to 400 inclusive.

A Whole Family Supposed to have been Poisoned.

CHICAGO, February 14.—A singular and, so far, unexplained case of the sudden illness and death of an entire family in the North Division came to light to-day. A neighbor going to the house of David Thompson, corner of Trumbull street and Bissell avenue, to see Mrs. Thompson, who was recently confined, found the doors fastened, and, suspecting something wrong, procured help, forced an entrance to the house and found Mrs. Thompson lying insensible, and the four children dead and the other two in an apparently dying condition. The cause of the illness and death has not yet been ascertained, though it is suspected that poison in some way poisoned. An inquest on the dead children will be held to-morrow.

Express Agent Alleges a Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, February 14.—A brief dispatch from W. R. Smith, Adams Express agent at Granby City, on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, says that he was knocked down, bound and gagged by several men about one o'clock yesterday morning, while on his way from his office to his house. His keys were taken from him, his office broken open and the safe rifled of thirty-one hundred dollars. He had but a few moments before received a package from the messenger on the train that passed Granby City between twelve and one o'clock, and had put it in his safe and started for home when attacked. The package contained $3,000 and was sent from the office of the Granby Mining and Smelting Company of this city to the Granby mines to meet current expenses. There is no clue to the robbers, but it is supposed they were the same who robbed the Iron Mountain train at Gads Hill, as parties answering their description were seen a few miles from Granby in the early part of the week.

Murder of Three Children and Suicide.

ATLANTA, February 14.—At Rutledge, Ga., last night, N. M. Wood poisoned three of his children and then shot himself. His wife had deserted him.

Killed at a Christening Party.

BOSTON, February 15.—Lawrence

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1874.

We think we are authorized to state that Mr. Guthrie will not be the next Mayor of this city.

Within the past few days the skies have brightened for McCarthy, and everything now looks promising and encouraging. The tide is now most decidedly in his favor, and we confidently predict his election by a decided majority.

The city of New York seems bent on having some sort of a Centennial celebration of its own. An inexpensive, and at the same time novel, mode of observing that memorable anniversary, would be to hold an honest and straightforward municipal election.

There is actual famine in New York. The tales of suffering among the unemployed poor, which the journals are publishing from day to day, almost exceed belief, but it is very pleasant to note how quick is the response of the benevolent to the accompanying appeals for relief.

Our telegraphic dispatches from Harrisburg are, we must confess, of a very poor quality. They give no real idea of what is going on there, and are frequently incorrect. A little attention to the matter on the part of the gentleman who promptly collects his charges for these dispatches, would not be amiss.

Concerning the Louisiana question, on which a major portion of the Democratic press is still harping, it is a significant fact that not a single name has been presented to Congress from that State petitioning for a new election. Will the opposition explain the reason of this notable stubbornness?

But one day remains for vigilant work. Close up the Republican ranks, therefore, and get ready for action. Devote the day to preparation, and see that everything is in readiness for to-morrow. Postpone all newly awakened grudges, and work for principle and in the interests of good government. Success attends us if we are but true to ourselves.

The imports of foreign dry goods at the port of New York for last week were $3,959,113 and the amount marketed $4,032,137. The imports for the corresponding period of last year were $5,093,845, and for 1872 $4,454,783. For the first half of the current fiscal year the balance of trade with foreign countries has been greatly in favor of our own, the excess of exports over imports, even reckoning the former at their gold value, being upwards of fifty millions of dollars.

General Hartranft had 3,153 majority within the bounds of the present city. That, we fancy, is too huge a majority to be easily overcome. In all merely local contests there are, of course, more personal grudges to gratify, and less efforts made to bring out a full vote; but this thoroughly Republican city is not going to throw the Mayoralty away for the mere gratification of individual likes or dislikes. Mr. McCarthy is fairly entitled to the unbroken support of his party, and will receive it.

Mr. William Welsh, of Philadelphia, justifies his support of Mr. McClure, as a Reformer, upon the ground that "rarely, if ever, are great reformations wrought by very discreet men." If the great reformation Mr. Welsh aims at is never wrought until it is accomplished by the indiscretions of Mr. McClure, it will never be wrought at all. All great reformations *have* been wrought by men discreet enough to instil confidence in their honesty and sincerity. It was not the slaveholders who put down slavery; nor will gambling ever be put down by the gamblers.

The wakeful and watchful "enterprise" of these metropolitan journals is truly astonishing. The New York *Tribune* of Saturday contained the important announcement that an organization called the "National Federation of Employers" had been formed in England, with the view of counteracting the influence of the trades unions—the same information having been furnished to the readers of the Commercial some six or eight weeks ago. It is a sore pity that while the *Tribune's* sensation articles are so destitute of foundation, the facts which it occasionally publishes should be so stale.

Congressman Vance, of North Carolina, has addressed a letter to the New York *Herald* complaining of misrepresentation on the part of the Washington correspondent of that paper. He asseverates that he has not, in Congress or elsewhere, "declared himself ready for another rebellion;" but that he said "distinctly and plainly," that "under the same circumstances we"—*i. e.* the South—in people—"would do so again." It is really too bad that so fine a casuist should be so grossly misapprehended. And now perhaps Mr. Vance will be kind enough to draw the exact line of distinction between tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee.

In inventive ingenuity, as in railroads and telegraphs, our country leads the world. The Philadelphia *North American* collates the statistics of the British Patent Office for the year 1872, from which it appears that the number of applications made to the principal governments of the world for patents in the year 1872 was: In the United States, 18,243; all other countries, 14,072. After us the highest number of applications were: In France, 4,872; Great Britain, 3,970; Belgium, 1,921; Austria, 922; and so on down the list; France, Great Britain and Belgium being apparently about the only countries of Europe that attempt to do justice to the inventor.

The Democratic candidate for City Treasurer is a member of a firm which signed the call for Mr. Magee to become a candidate for re-election. If Mr. Magee is a good enough officer in the eyes of the Democratic nominee, he ought to be good enough for the people of the city generally. And so he is.

The Democratic candidate for City Controller is declared ineligible, by the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, because he is a Councilman.

The Democratic candidate for Mayor is not legally ineligible, but in all other respects it is unfit he should be chosen.

Nothing remains, therefore, for the people, but to elect the Republican city ticket.

In the course of some observations concerning the probable extent of the current cotton crop, we stated, in last Friday's Commercial, that the receipts at the ports thus far had been 317,000 bales in excess of the last crop. A New York correspondent, who is thoroughly acquainted with the subject of which he writes, informs us that we are 303,000 bales ahead of last year, and that, as compared with 1871, the excess this year up to date is not, as we stated, 150,000 bales, but, adding four days which we are behind that year in date, nearly 240,000 bales over, and that if for the balance of the season the receipts are equal to that year, we shall have a total crop of about 4,380,000 bales, instead of four and a quarter millions, as estimated by us.

A somewhat important Internal Revenue law decision was on Saturday last rendered in the United States Circuit Court of New York. The two questions which arose on the facts were: First—When the taxpayer has made a correct return and the assessor has made an erroneous assessment thereon, which assessment has been paid, has the assessor, under the law, power to make a supplementary assessment? Second—Is the reassessment presumed to be correct without affirmative proof on the part of the government that there was an error in the original assessment? The court decided the first point in the affirmative, provided the assessor makes the supplementary assessment within the time (fifteen months) stated in the ninth section of the act of July 13, 1866. The second question was determined in the negative.

South Carolina papers aver that the determination of the whites of that State to overcome the existing predominance of the colored element by the introduction of immigrants "is fixed and unalterable." A large number of foreigners, it is said, have already been brought into the State, while orders for many more, accompanied with cash to pay transportation, have been sent to New York. We hope South Carolina may get all the white immigrants she needs and treat them well when she gets them. But in view of the heavy transportation expenses incurred by the promoters of this movement, what are we to think of the mournful and multitudinous complaints of poverty, distress and financial ruin which have been so incessantly dinned into our ears by this class for the last five or six years? There is evidently a "mistake" somewhere.

The Chairman of the Democratic County Committee gives notice that there is no Democratic candidate in the field for Mayor in Allegheny City. There is, however, a Republican candidate for that office, and we again invite the attention of our Republican readers in Allegheny to that fact. Mr. Fairley is running *nominally* as a volunteer, but *really* as a Democrat; and if he is elected, his election will be claimed as a Democratic triumph. We have had experience of this before, and we warn the Republicans of Allegheny that if they permit the election of Fairley, by their fault, or by throwing away votes on Phillips, they will not only find Fairley as inexorable a Democrat as ever, but will see his success heralded all over the country as a Democratic victory. Mr. Moore to the contrary notwithstanding. There are different ways of running Democrats into office. One is to put them up openly as Democrats, and let them take the chances; and the other is to *sneak* them in as Citizens', or volunteer candidates. In the latter case, it is only *after* election that it is discovered that there *was* a Democratic candidate.

THE SOUTH SIDE.

We fear our friends on the South Side who want a bridge built from this side to theirs, to meet their necessities as a part of the city, are committing a grave blunder in letting their zeal for the bridge run away with their discretion.

Mr. McCarthy, as a member of Councils from the Eleventh ward, declined to vote for the bridge ordinance, not because he was opposed to securing the needed accommodation to the South Side wards, but because he thought that the act of Assembly authorizing Councils to build such bridges did not give to Councils the needed power to apply the tolls collected on them to the payment of the bonds issued for their construction. He stood prepared to vote for a resolution drawn by Mr. Kirk, asking for the passage of an amended law to that effect; and, that point secured, was ready to vote for the bridge.

There never was, on Mr. McCarthy's part, any hostility to the bridge project. He was the representative of a ward whose people were opposed to the issue of city bonds for bridge building purposes, unless their payment could be absolutely provided for out of the tolls; and he but represented their wishes in pursuing the course he did. That is what he was there for. He was the mere representative of his people, and he acted as they would have done in his place. It is not seemly to punish him for his fidelity to his trust.

Our friends on the South Side know that we have earnestly favored their bridge project, and that we are ready at any moment to help them in advancing it, when our help is needed or asked. They know, too, that those who most bitterly opposed them in the press and elsewhere, were and are opposed to Mr. McCarthy. It would be a singular thing, indeed, to see these South Side people play right into the hands of their opponents by voting against McCarthy, and that is just what they will do if they vote against him. Are they going to weaken our hands, and strengthen those of their enemies, by such a cut-throat operation? They will assuredly contribute towards silencing us if they throw their votes into our teeth by voting against McCarthy.

The bridge at the Point is a local necessity. It *must* be built, sooner or later, and it can be built by the city only. Difficulties may arise to prevent its construction, for a while, but they can be merely temporary. The city has got to build that bridge, and the city knows it. Mr. McCarthy has all along recognized that fact, and although he may be thought to have been over-cautious in his efforts to protect the city's interests, his anxiety on that score should not be held criminal.

The Mayor, besides, has nothing to do with such matters. It cannot either help or hinder the bridge to elect McCarthy. His views on the subject cannot affect the ultimate decision of the questions involved; and the people of the South Side know him too well to believe, for a moment, that he would do or say anything, as Mayor, that would injure them or retard their prosperity.

We beg them, therefore, for their own sakes, to be wise, and take care that they do not overreach themselves. The bridge will be as safe and as sure in McCarthy's hands as in Guthrie's. If they expect us to stand by them, in their fight, they must stand by us in ours. They can, if they are foolish, weaken McCarthy; and they can strengthen them, if they be wise as serpents.

AN ILLUSTRIOUS DUEL IN PROSPECT?

We have already made brief mention of the question of veracity between Prince Bismarck and the Italian General La Marmora. The subject seems destined to assume extraordinary importance. Some readers may have forgotten the origin of the dispute. In the Prussian House of Deputies on the 16th of January, a member, Herr Mallinckrodt, in the course of a speech, charged the German Chancellor with having, before the war of 1866, proposed to cede to France considerable portions of German territory on the Rhine. The offer should have been made through the Italian representative, General Govone, and the object of the cession was the necessity of the Emperor of France and thus secure its neutrality in the approaching war between Germany and Italy on the one side, and Austria on the other. In reply to this charge, Bismarck characterized it as an impudent, lying invention, destitute of even a syllable of truth. Never, said the Chancellor, never have I either assured or given any person reason to hope for such a cession as that alleged, not so much as of a village or a clover field. All that has been circulated on the subject is, from first to last, I again declare, an audacious falsehood calculated and designed to injure my character.

Mr. Mallinckrodt was not silenced by this response, but said that the entire charge respecting Bismarck's willingness to surrender German territory to France rested on the authority of documents contained in a book by General La Marmora. This book had, he said, been published in Italy many months ago, and had been translated and widely circulated in Germany. Considering, said the deputy, how easy it would have been to deny officially the correctness of the statement, the fact that no such denial had been made by the statesman implicated, had certainly afforded some foundation for the supposition that the statement was true. However, said the deputy, since the minister pronounces the statement false and mendacious, I simply direct the accusation of having lied to the right address, that is, to the address of General La Marmora, President of the Italian Ministry. Let us wait and see whether the General is in a position to furnish proofs of his assertion.

Bismarck replied that Signor La Marmora is no longer either a General or President of the Italian Ministry, but a mere private man, and that the publication of documents which had come to his knowledge in the exercise of official functions was an unlawful proceeding. In explanation the Chancellor added that, while the publication referred to was not prohibited by the present Italian law, in consequence of the publication Italians had been brought to recognize the necessity of passing a law making such an offense penal. This he (Bismarck) had been told in answer to his confidential inquiries. The Chancellor then hurled eloquent scorn at his enemies and detractors, La Marmora among the rest, congratulating himself rather than confessing annoyance, that from the Garonne to the Vistula, and from the Baltic to the Tiber, he was the German man most bitterly hated and maligned. Probably to a large majority of the audience the vindication seemed complete and satisfactory, and it was received with great applause.

But this speech did not end the controversy, which has been vigorously maintained in the official press of Berlin. According to the leading newspaper organ of the Chancellor, in consequence of the debate in the chamber of Deputies, General La Marmora's little book has been subjected to a careful examination by official persons familiar with the negotiations to which it chiefly relates, with the result of satisfying them that the alleged dispatches of General Govone have been foully dealt with. In fact, it is charged that if they have not been wholly "invented" they have been so tampered with and falsified as utterly to misrepresent the conversations and facts which the Italian envoy must have desired to record. It appears, so say the German official journals, that the dispatches given by La Marmora do not correspond either in subjects or order with the negotiations which actually took place in 1866 between the German and Italian governments, and hence must have been forged wholly or in part. As to some of the topics, this statement can be verified by documents already before the public, and the German government says the official press, has asked the Italian government to cause the necessary comparison to be made with the original documents, if the latter still exist and can be reached.

How much of all this ado is a genuine, sincere attempt to establish historical truth by unmasking falsehood, and how much of it is or may be a mere throwing of dust in the eyes of the German public, we do not pretend to decide. The question of veracity between Bismarck and La Marmora is more interesting personally than the question whether the former was once willing to dismember the Fatherland. It is not likely that the Italian General charged with falsehood and forgery will quietly rest under the imputation. Some days ago, as the cable stated, he proposed to resign his seat as a member of the Chamber of Deputies, when his resignation was declined, and he was given leave of absence for two months. Quid nunces on both sides of the water are expecting to hear of his early arrival in Berlin to call Bismarck to account. As they are both soldiers as well as statesmen, the duello would be quite in order, and such an affair of honor would certainly create a very exhilirating state of excitement. We do not look for fatal results.

The Election laws recently passed differ but little from those existing under the old Constitution. The Registry law of 1869 has been, in fact, re-enacted, with but slight change, and the act of 1839 remains intact, except where inconsistent with the new Constitution or superseded by subsequent legislation.

There are but two material departures from the old law. The first consists in requiring a two months' previous residence of the voter, instead of ten days, and a payment of taxes within a corresponding period; and the second consists in the numbering of the ballots. With these exceptions, the election of to-morrow will be conducted as elections have been hitherto, and election officers need not be alarmed at the prospect of encountering new duties and requirements.

The following are the qualifications of voters:

Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

A supplement to the new Election law has passed both Houses, and has, doubtless, been approved by the Governor.

It provides that in all townships, wards or boroughs, divided into two or more election districts, there shall be an Assessor, for *Registry* purposes exclusively, elected in each election district, and one Assessor for valuation purposes elected for the entire township, ward or borough. Thus, in wards Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second and Twenty-seventh, there will be a ward Assessor elected in each, and a Registry Assessor for each precinct. The same will be the case in the several townships which contain more than one precinct.

The bill also provides that returns for ward, borough and township officers, shall be made to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, as heretofore, and not to the Prothonotary, as directed in the act of January 30th; and it further prescribes that tax receipts offered by voters as proof of their right to vote shall be conclusive, if the receipt be genuine.

In the city elections, to-morrow, there will, under existing laws, be *three* separate tickets or ballots cast by voters. The first will contain the names of all *city officers* to be voted for, and be labeled on the outside "City." The second will contain the names of Councilmen voted for, and be labeled on the outside "Councils." The third will contain the names of all *ward officers* voted for, and be labeled on the outside "Ward." Each of these tickets will be numbered, by the Inspector, with the number of the voter on the voters' list, and placed in separate boxes.

This is the plan heretofore followed. The only difference will be in numbering the ballots as they go in the box.

Guthrie was the henchman of Buchanan, when that individual was President, and he clung to him until his light was quenched in 1861. He went into retiracy when the nation was enduring its bloody sweat and agony, and emerged only when Andy Johnson turned traitor. Then he flocked with all the other political vultures who gathered to that carrion feast, and gorged himself upon the spoils of that *interregnum*. His services were not wanted, after Johnson left; and we are inclined to think they are not wanted by the people of Pittsburgh, now.

The late rains and warm temperature have had the effect of partially disclosing the actual condition of the conglomerate deposits in our city streets, and of revealing a portion of the vast amount of filth of all kinds which the charitable mantle of winter had to some extent hidden. If Guthrie is elected, in this precedent to godliness, Pittsburgh is far from even an approximation to such a condition, while the worst of it is that one looks in vain for a single sign of abatement of this abominable state of affairs.

The New York *Sun*—whose editor, for special reasons of his own, hates Philadelphia and its people with implacable and all-inclusive hatred—strongly advocates the election of Colonel McClure as Mayor of that city. Could the instinct of undying revenge assume a more merciless form?

PERSONAL.

President Grant has recently purchased a lot of ground in Washington containing nearly fifteen thousand square feet, on which he proposes to erect a fine residence, in which to make his home when he retires from the Presidency.

Judge Noah Davis, of New York, sometimes "enlivens the tedium of legal proceedings with a little honest hilarity." A few days since in court he had before him the case of one Col. Price, who had separated from one wife, been divorced from a second and was abandoned by a third. Wife No. three was claiming alimony, and the Judge, in stating how matters stood, remarked that "the third wife went out of her own motion, without money and without Price." It was the best he could do with it.

Tabitha Dyer, of Nashville, is 102 years old, and it strikes us as high time that the Tennessee Legislature changed her name.

In furtherance of the movement mentioned in the Commercial a few days ago, to relieve Edwin Booth from the load of bankruptcy, which has compelled him to part with his theater, Col. J. B. Fellows is out with a proposition to be one of one hundred persons to contribute $100 each. That will afford some foundation for the supposition that the statement was true. However, said the deputy, since the minister pronounces the statement false and mendacious, I simply direct the accusation of having lied to the right address, that is, to the address of General La Marmora, President of the Italian Ministry. Let us wait and see whether the General is in a position to furnish proofs of his assertion.

Bismarck replied that Signor La Marmora is no longer either a General or President of the Italian Ministry, but a mere private man, and that the publication of documents which had come to his knowledge in the exercise of official functions was an unlawful proceeding. In explanation the Chancellor added that, while the publication referred to was not prohibited by the present Italian law, in consequence of the publication Italians had been brought to recognize the necessity of passing a law making such an offense penal. This he (Bismarck) had been told in answer to his confidential inquiries. The Chancellor then hurled eloquent scorn at his enemies and detractors, La Marmora among the rest, congratulating himself rather than confessing annoyance, that from the Garonne to the Vistula, and from the Baltic to the Tiber, he was the German man most bitterly hated and maligned. Probably to a large majority of the audience the vindication seemed complete and satisfactory, and it was received with great applause.

But this speech did not end the controversy, which has been vigorously maintained in the official press of Berlin. According to the leading newspaper organ of the Chancellor, in consequence of the debate in the chamber of Deputies, General La Marmora's little book has been subjected to a careful examination by official persons familiar with the negotiations to which it chiefly relates, with the result of satisfying them that the alleged dispatches of General Govone have been foully dealt with. In fact, it is charged that if they have not been wholly "invented" they have been so tampered with and falsified as utterly to misrepresent the conversations and facts which the Italian envoy must have desired to record. It appears, so say the German official journals, that the dispatches given by La Marmora do not correspond either in subjects or order with the negotiations which actually took place in 1866 between the German and Italian governments, and hence must have been forged wholly or in part. As to some of the topics, this statement can be verified by documents already before the public, and the German government says the official press, has asked the Italian government to cause the necessary comparison to be made with the original documents, if the latter still exist and can be reached.

How much of all this ado is a genuine, sincere attempt to establish historical truth by unmasking falsehood, and how much of it is or may be a mere throwing of dust in the eyes of the German public, we do not pretend to decide. The question of veracity between Bismarck and La Marmora is more interesting personally than the question whether the former was once willing to dismember the Fatherland. It is not likely that the Italian General charged with falsehood and forgery will quietly rest under the imputation. Some days ago, as the cable stated, he proposed to resign his seat as a member of the Chamber of Deputies, when his resignation was declined, and he was given leave of absence for two months. Quid nunces on both sides of the water are expecting to hear of his early arrival in Berlin to call Bismarck to account. As they are both soldiers as well as statesmen, the duello would be quite in order, and such an affair of honor would certainly create a very exhilirating state of excitement. We do not look for fatal results.

The Election laws recently passed differ but little from those existing under the old Constitution. The Registry law of 1869 has been, in fact, re-enacted, with but slight change, and

The mild winter we are having here is scarcely less marked on the other side of the Atlantic, and the effect on the grain markets, not only in England, but on the continent, is worth mentioning. In London, it has served to check the upward movement of prices, as imports continue to be practicable where never expected, for the mildness has not been limited to England, but has reached to St. Petersburg and Odessa, from which latter place shipments are still made commensurate with the new supplies. The want of snow as a protection against future frost is much felt in Russia, Germany and Hungary.

According to a recently published statement, there are 448 theaters in Italy, 337 in France, 191 in Germany, 168 in Spain, 152 in Austria, 150 in England, 44 in Russia, 34 in Belgium, 22 in Holland, 20 in Switzerland, 16 in Portugal, 10 in Sweden, 10 in Denmark, 8 in Norway, 5 in Greece, 4 in Turkey, 3 in Roumania, 3 in Egypt, and 1 in Servia. The general total of dramatic, lyric, and musical artists and employees is 2,157,800 women and 3,027,000 men.

THE ELECTIONS.

Supplement to the New Election Law.

The following is the act passed last week, amending the new Election law. It will be of importance to-morrow:

An Act declaratory of and amending the act entitled A further supplement to the act regulating elections in this Commonwealth, approved the thirtieth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and for other purposes.

Section 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the assessors directed to be appointed and elected by the fourteenth and fifteenth sections of the act approved the thirtieth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, are hereby declared to be assessors only to perform such duties as are now required by law of assessors incident to the holding of elections and registration of voters; and that the office of assessor for purposes of valuation, with all the duties incident thereto, shall continue and remain as now provided for by law: *Provided*, That in townships, boroughs and wards composing but one election district, the assessors for purposes of valuation shall be assessors for the holding of elections and the registration of voters.

Third. That so much of the thirteenth section of the act, to which this is a supplement, as provides "that nothing in this act shall require the returns of election of township or borough officers to be made to the court as directed by this section, but all returns of the election of township and borough officers shall be inclosed in a sealed cover, directed to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county, and shall by some one of them be delivered into his office within three days after every such election and filed therein," be and the same is hereby so altered and amended as to require the returns of the election of township and borough officers to be directed to the clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county, instead of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, as provided in said act.

Sec. 3. In all elections hereafter, the certificate of naturalization, if genuine, shall be conclusive evidence of the facts mentioned therein; and where the person offering to vote claims the right on the payment of tax, the receipt for such tax, if signed by the proper officer, shall be the evidence thereof; if such person does not produce such receipts, then the payment of the tax may be proved by the oath of such person or other evidence stating when, where and to whom such tax was paid.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Such weather as we had yesterday was enough to call out an anchorite from his den, and make a hypochondriac smile with joy.

Disraeli or Derby? is the question now agitating England.

Judge Dunning, the postmaster at Atlanta, is dead; and now Sambard will be dunning the Senate to confirm his own nomination, worse than ever.

An Eastern paper speaks of a stylish wedding as "An Orange Blossom Event." Soon a champagne supper will be called a "Toddy Blossom Circumstance."

Several thousand hair workers are on a strike out West. Indians.

What a chance to distinguish themselves is now offered to our mythical street commissioners.

The natural gas-producing region extends from Lake Ontario through Western New York, Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, West Virginia, Eastern Kentucky, and into Congress.

Richmond's last census having footed up only 51,000 names, they are going to have it taken over again by a man from Chicago, who guarantees a population of 75,000, or no pay.

Southern journalism: A Georgia paper dispassionately points to Senator Morton as "that crippled Senatorial blackguard."

An Ohio Temperance crusade reporter plaintively says: "Without exaggeration it is almost impossible to get a glass of liquor." Well; no doubt he furnishes the requisite exaggeration.

James Gordon Bennett is a soup-prior young man. He has given thirty thousand dollars to aid in the establishment of free soup houses in New York.

The recent unsuccessful strikes of the printers out West are spoken of as "typographical errors."

There have been forty Prime Ministers in England from the time Robert Walpole took office in 1714 to the Gladstone Ministry in 1868.

A proposition is pending in Congress for the repeal of the tax upon bank checks, the annual revenue from which amounts to $1,600,000.

Salt on railroad tracks, over which people must cross, or on which walk, is said to sow the seeds of diphtheria. For this reason the railroads of New York are prohibited from so doing.

The total earnings of the New York and Erie Railroad for the month of January were $1,462,650, an increase of $136,145.

Boston, having swallowed various other neighboring towns, is now greasing the ears of Malden, preparatory to deglutition.

The largest houses in the dry goods trade in Boston have decided not to send out commercial travelers this season, preferring to attract buyers to their warehouses by making prices low and sending samples.

The original patent for metallic tips for shoes was sold for $100. Now, upon its expiration, the inventor has obtained its renewal and compels the company which purchased it to pay him $60,000.

An international rifle match between Ireland and America has been at last arranged. A good deal of interest will attach to the friendly contest.

The result of the special council of the Episcopal Church for the diocese of Wisconsin, for the election of a bishop, was a refusal of the laity to confirm the clerical nomination of Dr. DeKoven. This defers the election until the annual convention next June.

Boston is incubating a plan for reclaiming her South Flats, and making out of the land so acquired a pier-front extensive enough to accommodate forty ocean steamers, and having a superficial area large enough to hold twelve miles of freight cars.

Lawyers will have to be a little more careful how they counsel their clients in the direction of wrong-doing. Two New York lawyers are to be debarred for giving bad advice.

Duluth owes $500,000, and the creditors are waiting for the city to grow large enough to make them safe in taking it for the debt.

Gallant. "Until New England ceases to bring forth more maple sugar and more pretty girls than all the States in the Union, she will escape reproach in this Chamber," said Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, in the United States Senate, the other day.

The new overland postal route by way of San Francisco, and thence by steamer to Australia and New Zealand, is being put into successful operation.

A well at West Bloomfield, New York, delivers about fifteen cubic feet of gas per second, which will soon be utilized to supply the city of Rochester, some twenty miles distant, with fuel for industrial purposes.

There are rumors of a new railroad between Philadelphia and New York, to be built "by the people and run in the interests of the people," the shares of which are to be put as low as five dollars each.

A leading official of the Northwestern Granges has written a letter of inquiry asking if the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad can be leased so as to be run in the interest of the producing classes.

Boston is still ahead. One of its many sages claims to have made a discovery which will enable the Bostonians to make a hearty meal for two cents.

The project of a new State to be formed of West Tennessee and portions of North Mississippi and Southern Kentucky, is being revived.

Waitsfield, Vermont, denounced Congressional salary-grabbing as long ago as 1816, in which year its town meeting condemned an increase in Congressmen's salaries, and called for a constitutional amendment taxing them.

The truckers around Norfolk, Virginia, are busy as bees, and beginning to take their early vegetables to market.

A valuable new feature has been added to *Every Saturday*—an "editorial department," occupying the last page of each number. Current topics of general interest are treated of therein with fairness and great breadth of view.

Five millions and forty-one thousand shad were successfully hatched and turned loose in New York last year, by far the greater part in the Hudson, a small number being shipped to other localities where it was thought advisable to attempt to colonize them.

February came in on a Sunday and goes out on Saturday, thus being composed of four exact weeks, and each day of the week occurs an even number of times. This will occur but twice again in the present century—in 1885 and 1891.

Our statesmen are not the only ones bothered by the financial question. Mr. Gladstone recently declared that the real issue before Englandwas finance, while the same is said to be as true of France, Austria and Russia as of England.

The police of New York will hereafter arrest all professional thieves found on street cars. This action is better late than never.

The Walkill National Bank of New York, one of whose officers was recently sentenced to the State prison for embezzling the funds of the bank, has just declared a dividend of ten per cent. in addition to the seventy-five per cent. heretofore declared and paid.

The national government has already set aside for educational purposes one hundred and forty million acres of the public lands.

JUDICIAL APPORTIONMENT.

Remarks of Senator Rutan on the Question of the Power of the Legislature to Annex Counties Containing Less Than Forty Thousand Inhabitants to Counties Containing Over Forty Thousand.

The question being on the amendment of the Senator from Clearfield to separate Perry from Cumberland and erect Cumberland into a separate district, Senator Rutan moved to amend by striking Forest from the Venango district, and in support of his amendment, said he desired to get an expression of the Senate on the question raised by the Senator from Clearfield, irrespective of all political or other considerations; and for that reason alone proposed this amendment to the amendment, so that Senators could vote on the naked question presented. He was surprised at the amendment proposed by the Senator from Clearfield, and the reasons given in support thereof. He was under the impression, when the bill under consideration was reported, that it met the approval of every member of the committee and of the Senate, and especially that all agreed the Legislature had the power to annex any county with less than forty thousand inhabitants to a county or district containing more than forty thousand. It is a matter of regret that the question has been raised at all, as it is only calculated to unsettle the minds of the people and lead to doubts and inspire hopes that will come back to plague us. The effect has already been pernicious, and movements are even now inaugurated in consequence to increase the number of districts, and provide additional places for aspiring lawyers. The Senator from Clearfield is an able lawyer, and unless actuated by political considerations in moving this amendment, his opinion is entitled to great weight. The question of power having been raised, it is due to the Senate, and those we represent, that the position of the committee be fairly stated and the sense of this body taken. If the committee is not sustained, it will be necessary to refer the bill back to recast it throughout. The majority of the committee believe the Constitution must be liberally construed; that technicalities should be avoided as far as possible, and not only sections construed so as to harmonize, but the whole Constitution be so construed. In construing the organic law of a State, it must be remembered that the Legislature is only bound by express prohibitions. As immediate representatives of the people, our power is supreme, subject only to the limitations of the Constitution. It is not so in respect to the Constitution of the United States, because the federal government is one of delegated powers. A State Legislature, however, represents the sovereignty of the people, and are only bound by the restrictions thrown around them in their Constitution. This doctrine is so well settled it is not necessary to elaborate it further. Does the Constitution prohibit us from annexing Perry to Cumberland or Forest to Venango? The first sentence in section 32 of the article on judiciary seems to be mandatory. It says the Legislature shall constitute counties containing more than 40,000 inhabitants into separate judicial districts. This is to be taken, however, in connection with what follows, and in the subsequent sentence it is provided that counties containing less than forty thousand may be formed into convenient single districts, or if necessary may be attached to contiguous districts, as the Legislature may provide. The evident intention of the Convention was to give the Legislature discretionary power in forming judicial districts. Who is to judge of this necessity. Manifestly the General Assembly, and the judgment of the Legislature must be final and conclusive. Having invested the Legislature with the discretion, no court in the Commonwealth can review or reverse our decision. If the General Assembly, in the exercise of this discretion, deems it necessary to annex Perry to Cumberland or Forest to Venango, the decision is final and conclusive. The word necessity in this section has a broad signification, and may be understood as a geographical necessity, a financial necessity, or even a political necessity. If a county containing forty thousand inhabitants has not sufficient business to justify the Legislature in giving that county a judge, another county may be added, and in this way the necessity would arise. The evident meaning of the Constitution is, we are to create no more judicial districts than are necessary. The people are not to be burdened with the support of more judges than the public business requires. Under the Constitution expenses will be increased and revenues decreased. The bill under consideration provides for fifteen additional judges, and there must be two additional Supreme Judges and five Orphans' Court judges, making twenty-two in all, negating the State about one hundred thousand dollars more than it does at present to pay our judges. If the principle contended for by the Senator from Clearfield is adopted, he will add twenty additional judges and another hundred thousand dollars to our annual expenses. In the opinion of the committee this is not necessary, and for one I am not willing to provide places for ambitious lawyers at the expense of the taxpayers of the Commonwealth. It is well known the financial officers of the Commonwealth are now discussing the necessity of imposing additional taxes on corporations or on real estate to meet the deficiencies of the Treasury, and this is not the time to increase expenses. The majority of the committee being clearly of opinion that the Legislature has entire control of this question of judicial apportionment under the Constitution, propose to make only such districts as are necessary for the accommodation of the public and the dispatch of business. In the event an occasion arrives if the committee it is not improper to state the Attorney General, one of the ablest lawyers in the land, concurs, and he is sustained by able lawyers throughout the Commonwealth, who were consulted on this question. I realize fully the pressure brought to bear on Senators and members to favor the erection of additional districts to accommodate those who aspire to positions on the bench. In some instances judges who are not overworked now are asking us to divide their districts. Let me refer to one instance. I do not wish to speak judge thinks of what his duty is to the people of his district and of the Commonwealth. Judge Hean, of Blair, petitioned the Legislature not to divide his district, and yet he has one of the heaviest districts in the State. Blair, Huntingdon and Cambria form his judicial district, and each of the three counties is within a fraction of the population required to constitute a district under the Constitution. That district has large mining, manufacturing and railroad interests, and probably has more litigation than any single district in the Commonwealth, yet the judge is so willing to work that he has petitioned us to let the district remain as it is; and what is more remarkable, every lawyer in his district joined in his petition, giving as a reason that they wanted to remain in his district. What a tribute this is to his ability, fitness and capacity as a judge. The people will remember this fact, and lawyers may as well understand now he is the coming man for judicial honors and preferment. If all our judges were like him we would not need any additional judges.

There is another objection raised to this bill I will notice before taking my seat. It is asserted that where counties are attached to districts, as the Constitution provides, they will be simply appendages, and will have no voice in the election of the presiding judges. This is an erroneous construction of the Constitution. The Convention certainly never intended to disfranchise any portion of the citizens of the Commonwealth, and no court would dare give this article such a construction. When the district is once formed it is to all intents and purposes one district, and every citizen possesses equal rights and privileges.

The bill expressly provides that in all elections of judges all the citizens of the district shall have the right to vote. This is the proper, legal, common-sense construction of the Constitution, and will stand the test, I have no doubt, if the question is ever raised. Having now given briefly the position of the committee on the important question raised by the Senator from Clearfield, I ask the judgment of the Senate thereon before proceeding further with the consideration of the bill.

The committee was sustained by a vote of twenty to nine.

Health's Shield and Protection.

Health is universally admitted to be the most desirable of earthly blessings, yet it is jeopardized as recklessly as if it were of no value at all. Thousands who are compelled by their occupations and pursuits to breath unwholesome air, to expose themselves to violent alternations of heat and cold, and to brave other evils inimical to health and life, utterly neglect to fortify themselves against the dangers which surround them, by a proper course of tonic treatment. For many years it has been a public fact, undenied even by the martinets of the medical profession, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best antidote to malaria and the finest accliamating medicine in existence. In fever and ague districts, in tropical and other regions visited by epidemics, and indeed in all localities where the conditions are unfavorable to health, this famous vegetable invigorant and alterative has been found a potent safeguard even to feeble constitutions and fragile frames; while as a cure for indigestion, biliousness and all kindred complaints it is confessedly without a rival.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.....$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1862

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from Nov. 1 to November 15, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 15 to May 15, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounded semi-annually, January 1st and 15th. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

HOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President. JOHN SCOTT, JAS. LYNDSAY, Jr., Vice Presidents. R. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, T. S. Graham, R. S. Bell, J. K. Wallace, Geo. Silverth, F. Hasse, G. Fohnestock, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Harriman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Ege, John B. Haller, Rollester Sir Pee Hamilton.

Real Estate Savings Bank,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ASSETS NOVEMBER 1, 1873.....$821,015 71
SURPLUS FUND.....63,368 57

Six per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits,

PAYABLE IN MAY AND NOVEMBER.

The charter of this Bank restricts the investment of Deposits to Loans on Real Estate within the Commonwealth, or in United States and Pennsylvania State Bonds.

President—Isaac Jones.
Vice President—Jas. B. D. Meeds.
Secretary—Geo. H. Holtzman.
Solicitor—E. Bradford Todd.

TRUSTEES.

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PITTSBURGH, PA

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

FOR MAYOR,
WILLIAM C. McCARTHY.

FO

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, February 14, 1874.

The following is the bank statement received by wire to-day:

Increased	$ 970,970
Decreased	2,333,800
Tenders increased	8,000
Certificates decreased	278,100
Circulation decreased	8,300

Showing a loss of $1,640,225 in reserve.

In national affairs we have no practical report, yet in this there is much to hope for, as delay is dangerous to the infatuated. Congress came together with the country looking for immediate legislation to relieve the financial situation, everybody was suffering from the effects of the panic and all its were more or less biased by the terrible stress through which we had passed. Most of the members of Congress were new to economical questions of this nature, and unprepared to pass any measure which would stand the test of time and cooler reasonings. Since the process of education has been going on members have had time to exchange their views, conditions such as Mr. Kelly proposes have been thrown aside, and sound reasoning from Sherman and Bayard has been heard; the press has been busy in furnishing facts and figures, and the views of practical business men, in discussing the various measures as they have been introduced, in bringing out the expression of the best information on such subjects and generally diffusing knowledge on a subject of which many Congressmen even confess themselves ignorant. There is no doubt that a bill passed in March would be a far better measure than one which would have passed in December last. Time is therefore working for the countries, and people who want to see some thing done toward resumption, or at least to have the assurance that there will be no further issue of government irredeemable paper, should feel no alarm if the present delay continues for some weeks to come.

Gold is out and out inflationists are losing ground day by day, and the conservatives feel that there is "wisdom in waiting."

Looking over the whole ground and the effect of the various discussions in Congress on the numerous propositions which have been made, we feel warranted in stating that no measure as the Convertible Bond bill can succeed.

The postponement of legal tenders, if made at all, will be beyond the amount of the reserve. The Free Banking law may be passed, but we are coupled with some provision looking to the option in coin. If the bill now before the Senate to issue immediately to those sections of the country which have not received their full quota of national currency, twenty-five fifty millions of new banking capital would become a law, it will be found that those sections which through their representatives are so very clamorous now, will then be found to avail themselves of the new privilege when they seem ignorant of the simple truth that it is *capital* and not *currency* that they want.

Inflation from this source, then, will be temporary, for note the course that is necessary: The association of men undertake to start a bank with a capital of $100,000. The first necessary is for them to gather up $115,000 in greenbacks, with which they buy in New York $100 United States 5 per cent. bonds. These bonds are shipped to Washington, for which, in the course of some months they receive $90,000 in national bank notes. In the meantime, under theory of the distribution of the currency is correct, their "section" has lost $115,000 of its circulation, and now when they have received their new bank notes they have $25,000 less than before. The new currency is soon paid out in the ordinary course of their banking business and flows, we contend, to wherever it is most needed. By their theory it remains in their "section," whatever temporary division of space,—country or nation that term may designate.

The discussion of the question in the Senate will be over until Monday, when Senator Sherman will present a substitute for the bill now under discussion.

Messrs. Glendening, Davis & Armory in a circular letter on the condition of the street says:

"The business at the various Wall street markets has not reflected the late usual dullness, and the movement in all directions has been limited, and only indicative of interest or fluctuation. Gold was up at the late advance, the foreign exchange market being firm on the nominal basis of $4 85 for sixty days, and $4 88¾ for sight, with actual business at $4 84¾ and $4 88 respectively. United States bonds were strong, with a decline in the investment inquiry, either here or in the foreign markets. The London advices report a scarcity of stock offered on a strong demand, the closing quotations were as follows: 1868s old, 109¾@109¾; 1865s, 109¾; 1867s, 110¾@110¾; new 5s, 108¾; 10-40s, 44¾@44¾; New York Central, 96¾; Erie, 44¾@44¾; Illinois Central, 92 to 92 for money, and at 92, 1-16 to 92¼ for account. The money is growing more firmly in London, and is up to 9¾ per cent. The Bank of England has £26,000 bullion during the week, but did not raise its minimum discount rate. The Bank of France gained during the week, 14,000 000 francs. In London American securities were strong also, closing as follows: Central Pacific firsts, 83¾; do. 7s, 73½; do stock, 30¾; Northwestern preferred, 67; St. Paul preferred, 65; Erie Railway, 19.

The local stock speculation was large and most obvious in the Northwestern shares, which broke down early in the day from 69¾ to 58 for common and to 75¾ for preferred, on sales of about 80,000 shares. Next in point of interest was Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, which fell off to 110¾, the shares giving the entire market a semblance of heaviness. The most important stocks after these were Lake Shore, Chicago, New York Central, Pacific, etc., in which latter a sharp rally to 93 and an upward reaction in Northwest to 59 to the close, following the recession in the leaders, gave the whole market a firm look in final. As to the outlook in the matter of financial legislation, we are not inclined to expect much one or the other. The probability is strong that the legal tender circulation will be fixed at $400,000,000, and $8,000,000 added, for the South and West to the national bank circulation. We have no doubt that this last-named sum will be taken, for the distribution, from Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York. The provision to this effect, in the bill of July, 1870, seems impracticable.

The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
Boxard 14, 1874.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Western Union Telegraph	72¾	72	72¾	72½	72	72½
Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40
Adams Express	...	...	97¾	97¾	...	...
Wells, Fargo & Co	77	76¾	77	77	...	...
American Express	64½	...	64½	...	...	...
New York Central	104½	105	104¾	104¾	...	104¾
Erie	...	44¾	44¾	44¾	...	44¾
Lake Shore	...	91¾	92	91	...	92
Michigan Central	...	93	93	93	...	93
Illinois Central	...	103	...	103	...	...
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88¾	88¾	89	88¾	88¾	88¾
Chicago & Northwestern	...	58¾	59¾	58¾	...	58¾
Chicago & Northwestern preferred	108½	108¾	108¾	108¾	108	107¾
Rock Island	...	93¾	93¾	93¾	...	93¾
Fort Wayne	...	88	88	88	...	88
Ohio & Mississippi	...	34	34	34	...	34
Ohio & Mississippi preferred	...	65	65	65	...	65
Toledo & Wabash	...	32¾	32¾	32¾	...	32¾
Toledo, Wabash & Western preferred	...	51¾	51¾	51¾	...	51¾
Canton Company	...	47	47	47	...	47
Quicksilver	...	34	34	34	...	34
Quicksilver preferred	...	68	68	68	...	68
Cumberland Coal	...	21	21	21	...	21
Pittsburgh	...	88½	88½	88½	...	88½
Fort Wayne	...	97¾	97¾	97¾	...	97¾
Virginia 6's	...	37	37	37	...	37
Missouri 6's	...	92¾	92¾	92¾	...	92¾
Canton Company	...	47	47	47	...	47
Cumberland Coal	...	21	21	21	...	21
New Jersey Central	...	91¾	91¾	91¾	...	91¾
Delaware & Lackawanna	...	110¾	110¾	110¾	...	110¾
Western Union 7's	...	102¾	102¾	102¾	...	102¾

Luther S. Kauffman, banker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds from the latest advices by telegraph:

Coupons, 1881	113¾
Coupons, 1867	112¾
Coupons, 1868	113¾
Coupons, 1865	113¾
Coupons, new	113¾
Coupons, 1867	113¾
Coupons, 1868	113¾
5's, coupons	113¾
5's, registered	113¾
5 per cents	113¾

Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, publish the following report of active stocks at Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R. R.	51
Reading	97¼
Lehigh Valley	57¾
North Penn'a R. R.	28
Catawissa R. R.	18
Catawissa R. R. preferred	28
Little Schuylkill R. R.	41
Philadelphia & Erie Transportation	50¾
Northern Central and St. Louis 7's	69¼

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 14, 1874.

MARKET.—The weather continues mild and spring like, and few traces of the late snow are visible. Rivers are in fine navigable order, and business wharves exhibits more animation than for the week.

The market, as before stated, ruled rather dull all week, and we need not again enumerate the causes assigned by business men for this state of affairs. We may remark, however, that the most important reason assigned is the uncertainty as to action of Congress on the currency question. Private advices from the West indicate a decline in the flour market, which will, doubtless, have its effect upon prices here. Prices were weaker to-day than the week in a probability that lower figures will rule during the incoming week.

The same is true of grain, particulary wheat. Stocks in the West at all heavy shipping points, have been accumainting for some days, and the result was a sharp decline in prices at Chicago and other points.

The provision and provisions still continue in fair demand, and there finding no cause of complaint.

The demand for choice butter continues, and for roll meets with ready sales. The receipts are light.

Poultries are in good demand, and a choice article meets ready sale at full quotations.

Potatoes are firm at quotations. The receipts are fair, are short of the demand, and peaches and other choice varieties do not go begging purchasers.

The grocery market shows no new features worthy of particular mention. Coffies are rather weak and may go lower.

Below will be found the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	3,100
Corn, sks	690
Barley, sks	567
Rye, sks	630
Oats, sks	3,210
Butter, pkgs	68
Potatoes, bush	180
Provisions, lbs	2,450

Below is a table of reference we give the following as receipts of the articles of produce enumerated the week ending Saturday, February 14, 1874:

	Flour	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Butter	Bacon, lbs	Provisions
Monday	1,200	1,000	2,200	1,441	217	3,000	142	125
Tuesday	1,121	1,715	1,555	1,000	211	2,000	220	1,800
Wednesday	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Thursday	419	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Friday	200	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Saturday	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,350	7,105	8,120	5,000	2,251	8,000	360	5,675

Below we give the wholesale rates of the market. Special mention is made to the contrary:

Flour—Market is very firm at the following quotations: X $5 @ 5 50; XX $5; Iodis sale $10 @ 50; Penn's English ale, in kinderkins of 27 gals $22 75@

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

[By A. G. Hall & Co.]

February 16.—There is little change to note from last report. The demand is very light, and mainly for foundry forms. There is no movement in mill grades, owing to continued suspension of mills in this section. Prices nominally unchanged.

NEW YORK.

February 14.—Scotch pig continues very quiet; the demand is light, and only to meet the present wants of consumers; the only sale we here of is 100 tons Englinton, sold recently at $41. For American pig the market is without transactions of consequence to we except rumored sales of several thousand tons North river brands for future delivery, on terms not made public. Most companies are as yet unwilling to contract ahead, and the market on the whole cannot be called as strong as during the past month. We note besides, 150 tons No. 1 X Robert at a shade under $25; 50 do., No. 2 Agnes $35; 50 do., No. 2, $33; and 50 do., No. 2 Carbon; $33. We note sales 2,000 tons old T rails at $40. Scrap is quiet, and $41@44 would be a fair quotation. 100 tons old car wheels, sold on private terms. Refined bar from store is unchanged, though prices are lower than iron can be laid down from the mills.—Shipping List.

PHILADELPHIA.

February 14.—Pig iron attracts very little attention. Sales of 2,000 tons No. 1 foundry at $30@32; No. 2 do at $33; forge at the furnace at $29@30, and here at $31@31 50.

Manufactured Iron—Bar is in fair request at 3.1-10 @3.3-10c $ lb. There is more demand for both new and old rails, at $52@55 for the former and $40@42 50 for the latter. There is more scrap offering, but the demand keeps up.

Scotch pig is selling at $44@45 for Eglinton and Glengarnock.

Nails are moving at $4 25 $ keg.

Old metals are unchanged. We quote:

Brass, light	14c	Copper, heavy	23 c
Brass, heavy	19c	Zinc	5 c
Copper, light	17½@20c	Lead	6 @ 6½c
Anchors	9c	Chains	6½c

—Price Current.

BALTIMORE.

February 14.—There is more inquiry for anthracite, and we understand transactions to a considerable extent have been made in the last week or ten days, the particulars of which we withhold. Prices are quoted as before, viz: No 1 anthracite at $3 in 25; No 2 at $2@2 25, and No 3 at $1@1 25 per ton. Scotch pig is quiet, and we still quote Eglinton at $40 per ton from yard.—American.

HOP MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

February 14.—The demand is very light, wholly of a hand-to-mouth character, and the transactions have been few. Strictly choice State have been sold at 40@42c, lower grades at 35@38c, while there are some poor offering at 18@25c, without buyers. Small lots of prime Bavarian have been taken at 40c. Foreign continue to arrive pretty freely, mostly Bavarian, which has a depressing effect upon the domestic article.

The following is from Mr. Emmet Wells's circular of 12th inst.:

	Bales
Domestic receipts for the week	1,034
Total receipts since September 1	16,530
Total receipts for same period in 1872	19,768
Total receipts for same period in 1871	23,925
Imports for the week	234
Total imports since September 1, 1873	11,535
Total imports for same period in 1872	13,996

PHILADELPHIA.

February 14.—Market quiet. What sales are made are of choice grades, which hold their own well. Medium and low grades are offered freely, and only sell at a concession. We quote:

Americans, 1873's, good to choice 30@35c
Americans, 1873's, poor to fair 25@29c
Americans, 1873's, yearlings and old 10@20c
Californians, 1873's 29@33c
English, 1873's 30@35c
Bavarians, 1873's 30@35c
—Price Current.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

February 14.—There has been quite an active demand during the past few days, both speculative and for manufacturing purposes. Cape, California and pulled have met with good inquiry, and, on the latter, a slight advance is noticed. Stocks of all kinds are greatly reduced, but as yet little information reaches here in consequence. The sales comprise 275 bales Cape at 35@39c; 5 do pulled, 65c; 5,000 lbs California at 40@42½c; 2,000 lbs do pulled, do 42c; 2,000 lbs washed do, 58c; 5,000 lbs medium unwashed do, 40c; 5,000 lbs do fine do, 45c; 5,000 lbs pickock do, 65c; 6,000 lbs Eastern Texas, 35@36c; 5,000 lbs slightly burry do, 29c; 345 bags X and super pulled, 47½@52c; 149 bales fall do, 35@40c; 18,000 lbs burry do, 26c; 1,500 lbs do spring, 31¾c.—Shipping List.

PHILADELPHIA.

February 14.—There is a fair business doing and prices are firm. The sales include Ohio, Pennsylvania and west Virginia, XX and above, at 56@58c; X at 55@57c; medium at 55@57c; and delaine at 56@58c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western—fine at 53@55c; medium at 54@56c; coarse at 54@56c; combing, washed, 62½@65c; combing, unwashed, 42½@45c; combing, 62@65c; fine unwashed 36@38c; coarse and medium unwashed 38@40c; fine washed 55@57½c; Colorado, washed, 36@39c; Colorado, unwashed, 27@29c; extra and merino, pulled, 45@50c; No 1 delaine, pulled, 45@50c; Texas, fine medium, 25@33½c; Texas, coarse, 27@29c; California, fine and medium, 28@35c; California, coarse, 27@29c.—North American.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 14, 1874.

FLOUR—Market dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—demand fair and market firm; No 1 spring $1 20¾; No 2, $1 18 cash, $1 19¼ seller March; $1 21½ seller April; No 3 do, $1 14¾; $1 16¾ rejected $1 03. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 56¾c cash, 56¾@seller March, 56¾ seller April. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No 2, 42c cash, 42½c seller March; rejected 39½c. Rye scarce and firm; No 1 fresh 93c. Barley in demand active and prices advanced; No 1, $1 80a1 82; No 3, sales at $1 73@1 74.

DRESSED HOGS—Market steady at $6 25@6 30.

PROVISIONS—Pork—demand active and prices advanced at $14 25 cash; $14 30@14 37½ seller March. Lard active and prices advanced at 9c seller March, 9½c seller April; 8¾c cash. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 6¼c; short rib 9¾@9¾c; sales at 9¾c.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at 96c.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 14.—Market active and higher; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 13¾@14¾c; low middling to strict low middling 14¾@15¾c; middling to strict middling 15¾@16 5-16c; good middling 15¾@15¾c. Receipts 1,650 bales; exports to continent 700 bales, to Great Britain 9,629 bales; stock 326,175 bales; unsold 192,400 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, February 14.—Market weak with moderate demand; good ordinary 13½c; middling 16¼c. Net receipts 1,096 bales; exports to coast 661 bales; sales 2,200 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, February 14.—Market very firm; middling 15½c. Receipts 3,118 bales; exports to Great Britain 133 bales; sales 1,400 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, February 14.—Market steady and unchanged. Net receipts 2,177 bales, gross 2,195 bales; exports to coast 1,054 bales; sales 1,500 bales.

Augusta.

AUGUSTA, February 14.—Demand fair; middling 15c. Receipts 1,340 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, February 14.—Market firmer; middling 15½c; low middling 14¾@14¾c; good ordinary 14¾c. Net receipts 2,169 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,344 bales, to continent 724 bales, to coast 421 bales; sales 1,500 bales.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 14.—Cotton steady. Flour quiet; superfine western and State $5 55a6 25; common to good $6 50a6 80; good to choice $6 90a7 50. Wheat firmer at $1 01¼@1 01¾ for No 2 spring; $1 50@1 52; No 2 Milwaukee $1 54@1 56; Iowa and Minnesota spring $1 59@1 57½. Rye quiet at $1 03@1 08½. Barley and malt dull. Corn dull and lower; new western mixed afloat 59@60c; old and new do 70a60c. Hay, hops, groceries and leather firm and unchanged. Crude petroleum nominal at 7¾@7¾c; refined firm at 15c. Wool firm; domestic fleece 46a70c; pulled 25a52½c. Pork firmer at $15 93. Beef unchanged. Cut meats active; dry salted shoulders 6½c; middles firm at 8¾@8¾c. Lard firmer at 9¾@9.16c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 14.—Cotton dull at 15½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined at $1 45. Corn dull at 60@62c. Oats quiet at 46@54c. Rye firm at $1 06. Barley firm at $1 65. Pork quiet at $15 12. Lard quiet; steam 8¾@8½c; kettle 9@9½c. Bulk meats steady with moderate demand; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 9¾@9½c; clear 9¾@9¾c. Bacon dull at 7@8¾@8¾c. Hogs very dull; only common grades selling, at $5 00a5 10; receipts 1,970 head; shipments 2,271 head. Whisky steady with moderate demand at 96c.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, February 14.—Wool quiet; sales of week 1,500,000 pounds. Ohio and Pennsylvania No 1 medium extra, double extra and above 49½@50c; Michigan 50a52c; western, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, New York and Maine at 47@50c. Combing and delaine 54@55c; unwashed western, Colorado and Texas $4@42c; tub 52@53c; scoured 40@94c; superfine and extra pulled 42½@50c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 14.—Business generally quiet to-day, but Southern buyers are operating more freely in assorted goods. Cotton goods is limited, but steady demand and prices rules firm. Double and twisted cottonades were active. Prints in fair request. Grenadine shirtings and cambrics and Ancolia shirtings selling by agents at 9c. Woolens in moderate demand.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, February 14.—Cattle—Receipts 889 head. Market quiet and nominally unchanged. Shipments 1,160 head.

Hogs—Receipts 3,317 head. Market active and firm for good grades at $5 20@5 25; fair to medium $5 15@5 30; common dull and nominal. Shipments 1,325 head.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 14.—Cotton quiet at 15½c. Flour and corn quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 50. Oats 62@63c. Provisions in better feeling. Pork $ 15 12½ 15 50. Bulk shoulders 6c; clear ribs 8c; clear 8¾c. Bacon shoulders 7a7¼c; clear rib 8¾a9c; clear 9a9¼c. Lard—fierce 9¼@9¼c; keg 10¾a10¾c. Whisky 95¾c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 14.—Bran dull at $1. Dry salt meats dull at 6¾@8¾@8¾c packed. Bacon in fair demand, at 7@8¾@9c. Sugar firm; common 6¾@6¾c; strictly prime to choice 8¾@8¾c. Molasses dull; prime 65@67c; strictly prime 68@70c. Cornmeal scarce and firm at $4 25. Others unchanged.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, February 14.—Cotton steady with moderate demand at 13¾@14¾c. Corn $a75. Oats 60c. Fodstrand wheat quiet and unchanged. Lard steady at 10c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 6½c; clear rib 8¾c; clear 8¾c. Bacon shoulders 7½c; clear rib 9¾c; clear 10c. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at $1 01.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 14.—Flour steady at $6a6 25. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 23; No. 2, $1 20¾. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 56c. Oats dull and lower; No 2, 40c. Barley active; No. 1, $1 76. Rye—demand fair and market firm; No. 1, 78c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 14.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No 2 white Wabash $1 42; amber Michigan $1 44; seller March $1 44¾. Corn—demand fair and market firm at 67¾@68¾c; no grade 57c. Oats dull but unchanged; No 1, 49c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 14.—Flour, wheat and corn dull and unchanged. Oats active; white 60a65c. Crude petroleum nominally 12c; refined 14½c, prompt delivery 17¾c from date to end of June. Whisky steady at $1 01.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 14.—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn nominal; mixed Western 58c. Oats dull and lower; Southern and Western 58c. Provisions dull. Coffee dull and nominal. Whisky quiet at 99c@$1.

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL R. WATSON.

Phoenix Steam Brewery,

SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,

MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,

Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBT. WATSON, Manager.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¾.

NEW YORK, February 14, 1874.

MONEY

closed up easy at 4@5 per cent. on call.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

weak this afternoon, when some of the prime drawers were selling at 84 84¾ for sixty day bills; demand bills still quoted at $4 88@4 88¾.

GOLD

strong in late dealings and advanced to 112¾, closing at 112¾. Rates paid for carrying were 4, 3¾ and 3.

TREASURY OPERATIONS

for the week at the New York office included the disbursement of over $1,318,000 on account of interest and in redemption of 5 20 bonds, and the receipt $2,660,000 for customs. Specie shipments $1,149,796, principally silver bars. Imports $8,871,703, of which $5,969,113 were dry goods, and $4,919,599 merchandise.

GOVERNMENTS

strong, with considerable business.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120¾	5-20s, '67	119¾
5-20s, '62	117¾	5-20s, '68	119¾
5-20s, '64	119¾	10-40s	115¾
5-20s, '65	119¾	Currency 6's	115¾
5-20s, '65, new	119¾		

STATE BONDS

quiet.

Missouri	93¼	Virginia, old	37
Tennessee, old	84¾	North Carolina, old	28
Tennessee, new	84¾	North Carolina, new	18
Virginia, new	44		

STOCKS.

Railway and miscellaneous speculation during the last hours of business was chiefly noted for the sudden advance in Harlem to 130¾, against 130¾ at opening. The general speculation was firm, and the early improvement was maintained in most cases. Union Pacific was very active at 35¾ to 35¾, at which figure some large transactions were reported. At one time there was a slight reaction in the market, on a report of a large fire at London. The total sales recorded were 111,000 shares, of which 18,500 were Western Union, 25,000 Pacific Mail, 2,000 Harlem, 830 Erie, 3,000 New York Central, 1,000 Rock Island, 1,100 Northwest preferred, and 1,000 Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati.

Canton	47¾	Western & Wabash	92¾
W. U. Telegraph	72¾	Do preferred	72
Quicksilver	34	Fort Wayne	97¾
Adams Express	97¾	Terre Haute	14¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	77	Do preferred	33
American Express	64¾	Chicago and Alton	111¾
U. S. Express	72	Do preferred	114¾
Pacific Mail	40¾	Ohio and Mississippi	34
New York Central	104¾	Cleve., Col. and Cin.	96
Erie	44¾	Burlington & Quincy	110¾
Do preferred	76	Lake Shore	93
Harlem	129¾	Panama	93¾
Do preferred	128	Illinois Central	106¾
Michigan Central	92	Union Pacific	35¾
Pittsburgh	88¾	Central Pacific bonds	96
Rock Island	93¾	Union Pacific bonds	88
New Jersey Central	91¾	Hartford and Erie	2
St. Paul	41¾	Delaware and Lack.	111¾
Do. preferred	74¾	Bankers' bills	4 88¾

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK, 1874.

Wisconsin	February 17	Liverpool.
Algeria	February 18	Liverpool.
Cadenhead	February 18	Glasgow.
Pommerania	February 19	Hamburg.
Europe	February 21	France.
Egypt	February 21	Liverpool.
Ethiopia	February 21	Glasgow.
Minnesota	February 21	Hamburg.
City of Antwerp	February 21	Liverpool.
Republic	February 21	Liverpool.
State of Pennsylvania	February 21	Liverpool.
Schiller	February 24	Hamburg.
Nevada	February 24	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	February 24	Liverpool.
Russia	February 25	Liverpool.
Caledonia	February 25	Glasgow.
Holsatia	February 26	Hamburg.
Victoria	February 28	Glasgow.
City of Brooklyn	February 28	Liverpool.
Adriatic	February 28	Liverpool.
Glamorgan	February 28	Cardiff.

FROM BOSTON.

Marathon	February 21	Liverpool.
Alias	February 21	Liverpool.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Indiana	February 19	Liverpool.
Nederland	February 21	Liverpool.
Vanderland	February 25	Liverpool.
Kenilworth	February 26	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., February 15, 1874.

River twenty feet eight inches and rising slowly. Departed—Carrie Brooks, Pittsburgh, 6 a. m.; Mollie Ebert, for Pittsburgh, 3 p. m.; J. E. Rankin, for Matamoras, 4 p. m.; Juniata, for Cincinnati, 6 a. m. Fearless and barges passed for St. Louis at 5 p. m. Pleasant.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack, Geneva.
Elector	Abrams, Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton, Elizabeth.
Carrie Brooks	Darlington, Zanesville.
Esperanza	Dunlavey, St. Louis.

Departed.

Bulldog	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams, Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton, Elizabeth.
West Virginia	Donaghue, Geneva.
Juniata	Brennan, Cincinnati.
Jas E. Rankin	Kempis, Matamoras.
Fearless	Stockdale, St. Louis.

MONONGAHELA thirteen feet and rising.

THE marks last evening indicated thirteen feet, and rising. The weather was very mild for the season. Trade on the landing on Saturday was moderately active.

THE coalboat men had fine weather for handling their tows.

THE towboat Fearless left for St. Louis with three barges of freight and two of coke.

THE towboat Wild Duck, Captain Adams, is announced for St. Louis on Wednesday.

THE steamer Juniata, Captain Brennan, left for Cincinnati, with over 500 tons of freight.

THE packet R. W. Skillinger, Captain Russell, is announced for Cincinnati on Wednesday, positively.

THE towboat Mary Davage, Captain J. W. Batchelor, is announced for St. Louis, and way points on Wednesday.

THE steamer Granite State, Captain Kerr, leaves Portsmouth this morning for this city. She will return on Friday.

CAPT. JOHN WOODBURN has been invited by the merchants of Little Rock to extend the trips of the Belle of Texas to that place.

THE steamer Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, will be found at the landing. She will return to Zanesville on Tuesday at 4 P. M.

THE fine passenger steamer Esperanza, Captain Dunlavey, is at the landing, St. Louis, on Saturday. Positively this boat tows no barges.

THE punctual passenger packet Andes, Captain Muhleman, leaves Pittsburgh for Cincinnati every day on the arrival of the 1:28 P. M. train from this city.

SATURDAY'S Cincinnati "Gazette" says: We are to have a bridge constructed across the river at the foot of Fifth street, for the benefit of the Southern Railroad.

MAJOR COWLES, of Covington, Ky., has invented a steamboat paddle-wheel, and it is pronounced by rivermen to be a good thing. So says the Dubuque "Times."

THE Cincinnati "Times" says: It is reported that as soon as the river opens up there will be a new packet in the trade between Matamoras and Pittsburgh. The steamer Argosy will probably be the boat. The Rankin is the only boat in that trade at present.

THE Ohio River Commission has adjourned to meet at Evansville, Indiana. Captain Gus Lemcke's new St. George Reed may have something to do with the peace of this next meeting. The commission returned home satisfied that Congress will give favorable consideration to their recommendations.

FEARS are entertained that a pier of the new Louisiana bridge is getting undermined. On Sunday when the Addie J. passed, tests were being applied to discover what was wrong. The river is so concentrated at the bridge that there is twenty feet of water where there was only three feet before. The current is very powerful, and it would not be amazing if the piles under the stone piers had moved.

THE Evansville "Journal" says: "From a friend who has the fact painfully impressed upon his memory, we are reminded that, on the night of the 14th of February, 1866—eight years ago—the mercury declined 65 degrees in a single night, rendering it one of the coldest that while ever experienced in this latitude, and perhaps the coldest, except the memorable night that ushered in the year 1864."

THE St. Louis "Democrat" says: "A spiritual medium was consulted about the body of Captain Dix, and the searchers were directed to go to a certain point down the river, and there would be found a cake of ice, and under it a dead dog and the body of the missing man. It is said the ice and dog were found as described, but not the man. The search is proceeding further down."

THE Shreveport "Southwestern Telegram," of last Saturday, says:

"Freights from New Orleans to Dallas, via Shreveport, have been reduced to 75 and 80 cents per 100 pounds; salt, $1 12 per sack.

"Up freights from New Orleans are half card, and cotton down $. 50c. Cattle, $3 per head. Corn from St. Louis are 75 cents for flour, and 40 cents for bacon."

DUNCAN, Iowa, February 13.—Diamond Joe has decided to run his line of packets in connection with the Iowa Central Railroad, and proposes to establish his headquarters in this city, bringing all his business here, providing the city council grants him free privileges, among which are wharfage, use of yards, and room for handling and repairing. The council in session next Monday will consider the matter.

THE Evansville "Journal" says: "Captain O. Palmer, agent of the Cincinnati underwriters, arrived in the city by the steamer Juniata yesterday, en route to Henderson on business. He informs us that steamboat disasters have been remarkably scarce for some months. The Henry Frogasco and the Lucy Gwin were the last of importance. The losses of the Frogasco have been adjudicated, and in a few days the underwriters will pay over to the owners $20,000, the full risk on the boat."

THE United States Local Inspectors for this port have been engaged, several days past in investigating the cause of the collision between the towboats Alex. Foster and Tom Lysle, which occurred on the Monongahela river on January 7. They have now given their decision in the case, laying all the blame on Jabez Griffith, engineer and pilot on the Foster, and suspended his license for thirty days. He has appealed from the decision to the Supervising Inspector, Captain Devenny, who will hear the case next week.

THE Middleport "News" says: "At the Dock Company's yards they are as busy as beavers, repairing and building for the spring trade. Barges Perry Sharpe and Bill Bannock are being put in shape for the transportation of grain in bulk. The steamers Raven and Liberty No. 4 are also in process of repair, the former to have a new cylinder and wheel. Independent of the work on their own boats, they are building a large float for the Belmont Iron Works, at Ironton, Ohio. The ore hull for the Oriole is being pushed forward rapidly."

IT is reported that the Ohio River Transportation Company will, for the present, comprise the barge line between Huntington and St. Louis. The object of a barge line between these two points is the transportation of grain in bulk from the Mississippi to the East over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. This latter organization is pushing itself forward in an energetic manner, and will, doubtless, succeed in demonstrating the fact that grain can be shipped to Europe via Newport News cheaper than by New York, if any canal existed at the mouth of the Mississippi river.

SATURDAY'S St. Louis "Times" says: The late rains extended over a considerable range of country, and their effects are becoming apparent. The river here is swelling yesterday, and the Missouri, Illinois and Upper Mississippi are also rising. At present there is six feet and a fraction in the latter, from appearances, is the least water we will have for some months, as it is bearing that season of the year when all the upper streams begin to fill. Business was very fair for Friday. The levee presented quite an active appearance, notwithstanding the snow and slush. Rates to New Orleans are 25c for flour and 17½ per cwt for pound freight.

SATURDAY'S Cincinnati "Times" says: A vast improvement was noticeable in business about the wharf this morning. The packets were receiving with a liberality which indicated good trips out tonight. The Arlington, for Memphis, Expositor and Thompson Dean were all receiving fairly. Rates to New Orleans, twenty-five cents per hundred.

The many friends of Capt. Dan Moore along the lines will be glad to greet him on the present trip of the Arlington. He goes down in charge of the office, her chief clerk, Alex. McDonnell, st

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

FEBRUARY, 15, 1874.

Cents.

Bowman, Mrs. Kate J., Altoona, Pa.....3
Cable, Mrs. Jennie, Steubenville, Ohio.....3
Emerson, Ford & Co., Beaver Falls, Pa.....1
Ress, Chas. L., Carrick, Pa.....1
Lemmon, Mary, City, Pa.....1
Malligan, Winfred, Coxsacket, N. Y.....3
O'Brien, Miss Annie, New York.....3
Payne, Wm. Philadelphia, Pa.....3
Rickey, Mary, City, Pa.....2
Shenk, Minerva, Somerset, Pa.....3
Vettee, Agnes, White Ash, Pa.....3

E. C. NEGLEY, Postmaster.

Not Expected to Survive.

We regret to report that information was received in the city, at a late hour last night, that Hon. H. Bucher Swoope, United States District Attorney, was in a dying condition, and that his physicians had given up all hope of his recovery.

Good Templars.

Hon. James Black, Rev. Hiram Miller, D. D., and Rev. D. C. Babcock, will deliver addresses at the Connellsville Convention of Good Templars, on the 24th and 25th insts. Delegates will pay full fare going by rail, and secure return tickets at Connellsville.

Clothing Store Robbed.

The merchant tailoring establishment of Mr. P. McArdle, Smithfield street, was broken into at an early hour on Saturday morning and robbed of clothing and cloth valued at about $300, and a ladies gold watch worth $200. Entrance to the establishment was gained from the rear. No clue to the thieves.

Almost Suffocated.

About half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon the floor covering of a cesspool in the rear of a house on Penn avenue, above Butler street, gave way, precipitating a girl fifteen years of age into the filth below. Fortunately her parents were near enough and able to rescue her from a horrible death.

Colored Citizens' Organization.

Our colored citizens have formed a political organization, with the following officers:

President—F. J. Louden.
Vice Presidents—E. Jackson, J. Grandison.
Secretary—J. H. Jones.
Treasurer—M. Bradley.

The society will meet on the 27th inst.

Not True.

We are pleased to be able to state that the report published in a Sunday paper yesterday, that a disgraceful quarrel had occurred on Saturday evening among some of the firemen of the William Phillips engine company, is untrue. There appeared to have been a difficulty in the neighborhood of the engine house, but the firemen had nothing to do with it.

Attempted Suicide.

On Saturday afternoon a man named Patrick Kelly, under arrest on a charge of drunkenness attempted to hang himself in the lock-up. Patrick was discovered by the turnkey hanging from the bars above. He had used his suspenders for the purpose and had been cut down life was almost gone. He had occasion to thank the timely visit of the turnkey when he sobered up.

Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner McCallin held an inquest yesterday on the body of Wm. J. Wells, who suddenly died from heart disease on Saturday. Wells, who was an upholsterer by trade, dropped off a chair in his workshop, corner Fourth and Market streets, Allegheny, while talking to several persons present. A messenger was immediately dispatched for a physician, but he died before the physician arrived. The deceased was aged twenty-eight years and married, but leaves no children. His body was yesterday conveyed to No. 94 Jefferson street, the residence of his relatives. A verdict of death from heart disease was rendered.

Dead.

William Bailey, a blacksmith in the employ of the Central Passenger Railway Company of this city, fell from a car while riding up Wylie avenue, on Sunday evening, February 1, and was run over by a car descending the hill, and had his arm and shoulder terribly crushed. Drs. Thorne and Pollock were called to attend him, and did everything in their power for his relief, but unavailingly, as he died about noon yesterday. Mr. Bailey was a native of Ireland, and had just passed into his twenty-sixth year. He was an honest, steady, hard working man, and enjoyed the full confidence of his employers, for whom he had been working about five years. He leaves an invalid wife and two children, one of the latter, it will be remembered, drank of carbolic acid, a few days ago, and came very near losing her life. She is improving slightly, but suffers terribly, much of the flesh in her mouth being sloughed off. It is thought she may recover.

The Reform School.

The twentieth annual report of the officers of the Pennsylvania Reform School (late House of Refuge for Western Pennsylvania), for the year 1873, has been issued in pamphlet form and a copy is before us. The material parts of the report were published early in January last, the date of the annual meeting. The pamphlet contains neat lithographic views of the front elevation of the male and female departments, with the story plans of each. The front of the family building and chapel are also shown. These buildings are now in course of erection on the Morganza Farm, in Washington county, and the total estimated cost of the whole improvement is $563,284 67. The estimated value of the property in the Ninth ward, Allegheny—the site of the present House of Refuge—is $250,000. The total resources of the corporation, other than what may be obtained from the State, are $406,500, leaving a balance of estimated expenditures over estimated resources of $156,784 67. With completed the group of buildings will be among the finest in the western end of the state.

[Advertisement.]

To the Democrats of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

I feel it to be my duty to notify all Democrats in the city of Pittsburgh of two facts which have been studiously concealed, respecting the so-called *Democratic candidate for Controller*. First—That John A. Elder is, in my judgment, wholly ineligible to the office for which he is a candidate, as will appear to any candid reader of section 27, page 57, and section 13, page 47, of the city ordinance. Your votes will, therefore, simply be thrown away, if polled for him. Whether this nomination was designed for this end, or was a mere oversight, the result is the same—namely the surrender of the office, without contest, to the Republican candidate. Second—That John A. Elder is an credibly informed by some of the most reliable citizens of the First ward, openly and actively canvassed, during the late election, for R. W. Mackey for the office of State Treasurer, and as actively and openly opposed F. M. Hutchinson, the nominee of his own party. Personally, I have nothing to say of Mr. Mackey, but I ask you to consider whether you can, without shame, reward a traitor to you with your votes.

Third—I wish to say further to the Democrats of Allegheny City, that there is no Democratic candidate for Mayor of Allegheny City, nor any man running who is entitled by the usages of the party to call himself their representative. A man who is ashamed to run on the Democratic ticket, has no right to ask the votes of Democrats as such.

W. D. MOORE,
Chairman of the Democratic County Committee.

Pittsburgh, February 14, 1874.

SAD ACCIDENT.

A Little Boy Shot

Shortly before noon yesterday, a most distressing accident, resulting fatally, occurred in the Sixth ward. A bright boy, thirteen years of age, named Gerald M. Griffin, residing with his parents on Marion street near Forbes street, accidentally shot himself, and died in a few moments after the occurrence. No one saw the occurrence except a younger brother named Charley, and from the little fellow the following statement is elicited: Gerald procured his father's revolver, a seven shooter, and undertook to shoot a rat in the basement. He attempted to fire, but the weapon not exploding, he turned the mouth of it towards him when the load was discharged. The ball pierced the poor lad's heart, and with the words "Charley, I am shot! I feel—" and expired, as stated. The father, Mr. William Griffin, a well known citizen, was at church at the time, but the noise of the explosion and the cries of Charley brought some of the inmates of the house. The grief of the parents is almost overwhelming, and they have the sympathy of many friends in their sad bereavement. An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, when a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

THE EAST BIRMINGHAM SCHOOLS.

Report of the Commissioners on the Division of School Property.

The Commissioners appointed to value the property of the Morse and Humboldt subschool districts, (East Birmingham), have filed their report in Court, setting forth that the Humboldt District School pay to the Directors of the Morse District the sum of $8,388 68. The Commissioners were C. Manson Love, Samuel Gilfillin and John Wilson. The valuation and indebtedness of the district is as follows:

Total value of school property	$ 91,694 59
Total average valuation of 1868 and 1873	908,002 00
Value of real and personal property in Twenty-fifth ward	20,645 50
Value of real and personal property in Twenty-sixth ward	71,049 09
Total	$ 91,684 59
Average valuation of Twenty-fifth ward	$484,797
Average valuation of Twenty-sixth ward	473,205
Total average valuation	$908,002 00
Share of Twenty-fifth ward	43,749 60
Share of Twenty-sixth ward	47,924 49
Bonded indebtedness of East Birmingham School district:	
Amount of unpaid bonds	$50,739 00
Twenty-fifth ward's share of unpaid bonds	14,749 21
Property held by Twenty-fifth ward	20,645 50
Balance due Twenty-fifth ward	9,884 68
Share of Twenty-fifth ward	$43,749 60

WARD CANDIDATES.

Further Republican Nominations—The City Ticket Indorsed.

We give below further returns of Republican ward nominations, together with resolutions adopted at several meetings, indorsing the nominees for city officers:

SECOND WARD.

Select Council—Colonel Wm. Phillips.
Common Council—John Torrence. School Directors—John B. Campbell, A. C. Wilson.
Judge of Election—Jos. S. Cook. Inspector—B. Galisath. Assessor—Alderman Jas. Black. Constable—Geo. Burgly.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That in W. C. McCarthy for Mayor we have a candidate of unimpeachable honesty and integrity, united with rare executive ability, and one who will do honor to the position when elected.

Resolved, That in C. L. Magee for Treasurer, we have a candidate whom we feel proud to support, and refer with pleasure to his record as a public officer.

Resolved, That in R. M. Snodgrass for Controller we have a candidate in every way qualified for the position and worthy of our support; and further.

Resolved, That we pledge our earnest and united support to the whole ticket.

SIXTH WARD.

Select Council—Henry F. Dannals.
Common Council—Edwin Bendley, W. J. Flinn.
School Directors—Jacob Keebler, George W. Backofen.
Judge of Election—Thomas Lloyd; Inspector, William Langkamp; Assessor, Henry J. Thomas; Constable, Bennet Lake.

THIRD WARD.

Select Council—John Shepton.
Common Council—S. P. Fulton.
School Directors—W. H. McKelvey, A. Steinmeyer.
Judge of Election—George Neubert; Inspector of Election—John Gripp; Constable—Clemens Kreuder.

EIGHTH WARD MEETING.

On Saturday evening the Republicans of the Eighth ward held a meeting at the Franklin school house. There were about four hundred citizens present, and a great deal of interest manifested. Mr. J. J. Booth was called to the chair, and J. F. Geissenhaine acted as secretary.

On motion the following challenging committee was appointed: Wm. H. Graham, W. J. Mawhinney, H. Cochran, C. W. White, H. Lowe, Wm. Graham, S. Shore, Wm. Snyder, John Dunne, Z. Lawson.

After several short addresses, a resolution was passed agreeing to support Wm. C. McCarthy, Esq., and the straight Republican ticket on Tuesday next.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of the Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, met at the Lamb Hotel, on Saturday evening, Anthony Meyer, Esq., was called to the chair, and Captain Robert Graham, was elected Secretary. The party did not deem it expedient to nominate a Ward ticket.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in Hon. William C. McCarthy, the nominee of the Republican party for Mayor, the party have a man of whom they have reason to be proud. A man who has on all occasions, while in the Councils of the city, stood up boldly and fearlessly for the rights of the working class and of the taxpayers generally.

Resolved, That we request the citizens and taxpayers of Pittsburgh, irrespective of party, to go to the polls on Tuesday, the 17th inst., and cast their votes for Mr. Wm. C. McCarthy, who has proved himself to be an honest and efficient official.

Resolved, That we also indorse the administration of C. L. Magee, Esq., City Treasurer, and R. M. Sbodgrass, Esq., Controller.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD.

There are three tickets in the field in this ward all claiming to be straight Republican. They are as follows:

Select Council.—Wm. G. Johnson.
Common Council.—John McM. King.
School Directors.—Wm. O'H. Scully, Josiah Stevenson.
Judge of Elections.—Wm. H Daneiston.
Inspector.—E. H. Myers.
Assessor.—David Akens, Sr.
Revisor.—H. S. Baum.
Constable.—James Shaw.
Nominated at Alderman Irwin's:
Select Council.—Jas. H. Gross.
Common Council.—W. B. Negly.
Nominated at the school house:
Select Council.—John Barton.
Common Council.—John McM. King.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Select Council—Samuel Barclay.
Common Council—H. W. Oliver, Jr.
School Directors—James Shannon, James M. McKeever.
Assessor—Robert King.
Alderman—John J. Ballard.
Judge of Election—Wm. B. Hays.
Inspector—Wm. Culp.

NINETEENTH WARD.

Select Council—John G. MacConnell.
Common Council—P. D. Perchment.
School Directors—James P. Sterret, G. G. Negley.
Judge of Elections—Oliver Ferson.
Inspectors—James E. Rogers, L. C. Custner.
Assessor—D. L. McClintock.
Constable—James Robinson.

Republican Vigilance Committees.

The following Republican Vigilance Committees have been appointed in the wards named:

THIRD WARD.

Henry Benz, John Grupp, James Montooth, Adalbert Steinmeyer, August Steinmeyer, James Owens, Louis Grabel, Louis Ketselburg, A. Brunot, Peter Dressler, Henry Motts, John Wiley,

SIXTH WARD.

James Munn, George Linderman, Samuel Greer, George Hamilton, William Bigley, George W. King, Andrew Moon, C. Kohne, Henry Jahn, Henry Fatnel, Jacob Keebler, Jacob Richardson, Wm. Frye, R. W. Roberts, Wm. Griffith, David Hu chinson, Edwin Bindley, John Hansel, E. W. Morrow, Wm. H. Everson, F. Kaiser, Reub. Leonard, John Hamilton, Wm. Fowler, Henry J. Thomas,

SEVENTH WARD.

Joseph A. Butler, James Onslow, John Walker, William Floyd, James Bonebrake, John Smith, John Adley, John McKee, William Simpson, Samuel Means, Richard McClatchey, August Brockman, Wm. J. Beggs,

EIGHTH WARD.

Hamlet Lowe, Hugh Bales, A. J. Reynolds, Chas. Martin, Saml. Shore, John G. Little, Crosby Gray, Emanuel Acker, James Williams, W. J. Mawhinney, John Gelsenheimer, John Smith, Jr., Wm. Smith, Zachariah Lawson, Councilor Harris, Wm. Booth, John S. Patterson, Wm. Magill, Jr., Isaac Morton, John Askins, John Gaither, Jeremiah Grandison, Lemuel Goggins, Frank Harris, J. G. West, Henry Jones, George Granz, Wm. Mosely, Conrad Smith, Wm. Metzlers, W. J. Wier, John Leech, A. P. Crozier, George Henry, A. J. Cannon, J. Guy McCandless, Robert Suffran, Fred. Featherigale, Samuel Golden, James C. Fries, Charles Dalwig, George Cochran, Jr., D. W. Gallagher, John B. Wallace, W. A. Ford, John Bell, Wm. Reams, Thomas Baker, Henry Seelck, Amel Manley, Dan. Douglass, Louis Ibel, George Gelsenheimer, August Brobst, Campbell Ammond, Biddle Hansel, John Scott, W. W. Scott, Samuel Scott, John Boyd, James Hoyd, V. G. Elliot,

The Eighth Ward Republican Vigilance Committee will meet at the Franklin school house, this (Monday) evening, at 7:30 P. M., for the purpose of distributing election tickets.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

D. C. Weaver, Jas. P. Johnson, Jacob Young, David Barry, Wm. McClurg, W. D. West, Geo. Geyer, Chas. Jones, John Aiker, Ave. Triplett, Edward Davis, J. H. Schanlan, John Wellinger, Mark Donley, G. Kohn, T. J. Evans, John Sairy, Jas. L. Atkisson, Thos. Sankey, James Lartner, D. T. Reese, G. W. Jones, W. J. Earley, David Rodgers, G. W. Scott,

A DECLINATION.

To the Republican Voters of the Eleventh Ward.

Notwithstanding my declination at the suggestion meeting of Thursday evening last, you have thought best to nominate me for Council. I am under obligations to you, and the citizens of the ward, for honors conferred on me in the past, and am grateful for this mark of your continued confidence, but I must respectfully decline the proffered honor, and cannot, at present, under any circumstances, be your candidate.

I have made request of the chairman of the proper committee, that the name of my competitor, Mr. Charles Meyran, be presented as the regular nominee.

I ask you all to support him as he has the time, the ability, and the experience to properly represent the ward in City Councils.

H. W. OLIVER, JR.

THE NEW CITY CHARTER.

It is Decided Null and Void—An Injunction to Restrain the Committee on Apportionment.

We have already reported the argument on the motion for a preliminary injunction in the case of W. C. Aughenbaugh vs. The City of Pittsburgh, to restrain the Councils from proceeding to make an apportionment under the new city charter on the ground that the act or charter was void under the new Constitution. On Saturday an opinion was rendered by Judge Stowe, of the Court of Common Pleas, as follows:

Whatever questions might have been raised in regard to the power of the Constitutional Convention to provide in the first section of the schedule that this Constitution shall take effect on the 1st day of January, 1874, for all purposes not otherwise provided for therein previous to its adoption, the Constitution having been accepted by the people and fully recognized and acknowledged by the political power of the State as the fundamental law, the judicial power is now bound to recognize and enforce it.

"Judges must merely enforce such Constitutions as the people themselves have been pleased to put in operation."—Justice Woodbury in Luther vs. Borden, 7 Howard.

In addition to this well established principle of law, which applies where there has been nothing more than a recognition of a Constitution by the political power in a government, the judges of the court have each sworn to support the Constitution now in force—the plainest principles of honesty and duty to the law, as well as to their own consciences, compel them to hold that *every* provision, but those excepted in the section above cited, the present Constitution of this State took effect upon the first day of January, 1874.

The act to reorganize the local government of the city of Pittsburgh having been regularly passed by the Legislature of 1873, was approved January 7th, 1874. On the first day of January, 1874, when the new Constitution (as we must now declare) went into operation, the so-called act had no more legal vitality than when it was first introduced into the Legislature for consideration, and it is not saved by anything in the present Constitution authorizing its approval by the Governor, so as to impart life to it.

The power of the Governor to sign the bill or to allow it to become a law by holding it for three days after the meeting of the Legislature of 1874, as provided in the twenty-third section of article first of the Constitution of 1838, was struck down by the present Constitution the moment it took effect, and therefore the approval of the Governor was unauthorized, and the act is null and void.

In accordance with these views, and believing that this court has power to grant relief, as prayed for in the fourth and fifth specifications of prayer for relief, it is now ordered, decreed and directed that a preliminary injunction be issued as prayed for in said fourth and fifth specifications, restraining the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh from passing and enforcing a new apportionment as provided in the bill entitled "An Act to Reorganize the Local Government of the City of Pittsburgh, &c." and from causing an election to be held in accordance with such apportionment, and from the exercise of any also restraining the powers of said [illegible] John B. McCune, S. P. Fulton, James Littell, Jacob Richardson, W. W. Thompson and Charles Morgan (the committee appointed by said Councils to carry into effect a resolution thereof and the provisions of said act), and from expending said appropriation) from carrying into effect the said resolution and the provisions of Section 2 of Article 2d in said bill, providing for a new apportionment, upon security being entered, as required by law, in the sum of $500.

BY THE COURT.

I concur in the foregoing opinion.
JAMES P. STERRETT,
Presiding Judge.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

On application of the assignee, an order was made directing George W. Morris, of this city, bankrupt, to deliver to said assignee all the ledgers and other books of the firm of Morris & Rutan, together with the private books of account of said bankrupts.

Herman J. Berg, of Butler, having been chosen assignee of the estate of Gabriel Etzel, of Butler county, bankrupt, the same was approved.

On petition presented, an order was made allowing the assignee of Nicholas Muller, of this city, bankrupt, to make sale of certain real estate discharged of liens and encumbrances.

The report of John G. MacConnell, Esq., commissioner appointed to make distribution of the fund in the proceedings in admiralty commenced in the administration of James Reiter, deceased, against the steam tug "Blue Lodge," was presented, and confirmed *nisi*, subject to exceptions within ten days.

Dist rict Court—Judge Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of James Kelly vs. the City of Pittsburgh—being an application to sustain the city from exercising control over the Thirty-second ward—James M. Monroe, Esq., was appointed examiner to take testimony, and master to find and report the facts, with the form of a decree.

James Kelly filed a bill in equity against John Kelly, for a preliminary injunction, to compel the defendant to render a statement to the plaintiff of the partnership affairs of the concern. The injunction was refused, because the bill did not set forth the required grounds for relief.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

139. Thompson & Simen vs. Marshall, Bros, & Co.
144. Union Savings Bank vs. Burney.
148. McDonald, for use vs. O'Neil.
171. Reed & Gilchrist for use vs. Clark.
172. Gilchrist vs. Trunick.
174. Mary Ross vs. Maloney, executors.
177. Young & Booth, for use vs. Crozier
91. O. J. Huckestein vs. Kelefone.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

C. C. Taylor, Esq., was appointed to take testimony in the lunacy case of Daniel McAleer.

A rule was granted in the equity case of J. W. Milligan vs. A. A. Milligan and L. Hershberger, to show cause why a preliminary injunction should not be issued and a decree entered, restraining the winding up the partnership business as prayed for by complainant. The rule was made returnable on the 10th inst. The particulars of the case have already been given.

In the case of Conrad Kreitzer vs. John B. Werner, et ux., it being alleged by the defendants that they signed a note for plaintiff, with the understanding that it was for one year, whereas it was a judgment note, payable one day after date, the Court granted a rule on Kreitzer, to compel him to come into Court and make answer to the allegations preferred, and in the meanwhile a stay of execution was ordered.

A decree was made divorcing Catharine Ann Cochran from A. J. Cochran, the case having been tried and a verdict rendered for libellant. A rule was also granted on Cochran to show cause why he should not contribute to the support of the libellant.

The Court issued a decree allowing Wm. H. Conley to adopt Emma Danvar Seafer, child of Isaac Seafer.

The decision for a writ of mandamus on the City of Allegheny, presented by the Allegheny Plank Road Company, to compel the city to purchase the road at the approved valuation, has been argued on the part of the city.

Petitions from the Fifth and Twenty-first wards, first precinct, were filed for the appointment of overseers of the election on Tuesday next. The matter will be attended to by the Court to-day.

Frederick Kellerman filed a bill in equity against H. W. Williams and J. D. McCord, executors of Anna Irwin and other minor children, to compel the latter to produce the authority for claiming the title of certain property in this city. The Court decided that notice be served on several of the heirs, who reside in Philadelphia, to come here and give evidence in relation to the matter.

On motion of S. A. McClung, Esq., W. A. Booth, Esq., was duly admitted and qualified to practice in this Court.

Clark H. Johnson was appointed to take testimony in the cas of Wm. A. Faulkner vs. Emma Faulkner.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

115. Phillips vs. Cluley.
75. McKinney vs. Wood et al.
105. Vandevender et al. vs. Deamer.
110. Baldwin township vs. Risher.
111. Waughter vs. Barnett, Sr.
112. Kreibish vs. Stearn.
113. Coll vs. Grimes.
115. Owens vs. Robinson township et al.
116. McGovern vs. City Bank.
117. Hellstein vs. Rochouse.
118. McNamee vs. O'Neil.
119. Smith et al. vs. Canan et al.
120. Devore vs. Sampson et al.
121. Holmes vs. Forpaugh.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Magnus Pflaum, Esq., on Saturday presented a petition asking for a writ of habeas corpus directing the managers and directors of the German Catholic Orphan Asylum, of Troy Hill, Allegheny, to produce in court the bodies of the children mentioned below, whom the petitioner avers are unwarrantably restrained of their liberty in said institution. The children are Joseph and Anna Schmidt, minor children of Price Schmidt, and wards of Joseph Siebert. The writ was granted and made returnable on Saturday next.

SENTENCES.

Archy Montague, against whom there were three indictments for burglary, was sentenced as follows: On the first, three years and three months to the Western Penitentiary; on the second a similar sentence was imposed, and on the third four years and three months. On two indictments for larceny the defendant was sentenced to one year on each in the Western Penitentiary, making a total of twelve years and nine months. Archey will be remembered as the thief who operated so successfully in the East End not a great while ago. He was convicted of one charge and entered a plea of guilty on the others.

Michael Keefe, who was found guilty of larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of John Carrigan, was sentenced to the Workhouse for two years. Daniel O'Doyle, who was jointly indicted with the accused, was acquitted.

James Owens, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, on oath of Frank A. Stenger, and found guilty of simple assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of $30 and costs. A similar sentence was imposed on another indictment for assault and battery, on oath of W. C. Bang.

Court then adjourned until next Saturday.

Important to Lawyers and Suitors.

In the District Court on Saturday, upon the suggestion of John H. Hampton, Esq., the court made an order that hereafter the trial list would be called at the hour o'clock Saturday morning, sharp, and the ensuing half hour devoted to arranging the list of cases for the ensuing week—this to take precedence of all other business. In the Court of Common Pleas a similar order was made, the list to be called there at half-past ten o'clock each Saturday morning, and to be continued without interruption until completed.

ALLEGHENY ROBBERS ARRESTED

One Don of Thieves Broken Up on Saturday Morning—Another Gang Discovered and the Burglars Arrested Yesterday Morning—The Stolen Goods Recovered.

Friday afternoon and night two robberies were committed in Allegheny city. Between three and four o'clock on the afternoon mentioned, the house of Dr. A. A. Hodge, No. 300 Ridge avenue, was entered during the temporary absence of most of the members of the family, and a quantity of plated ware and solid silver was stolen. Among the articles taken were a cake basket, an ice pitcher, sugar bowl, silver spoons, etc., to the value of about one hundred and fifty dollars. Four pairs of the Doctor's socks were also stolen, and bore his initials, "A. A. H." Information of the burglary was left at the Mayor's office, and soon after Detectives Scott and Wier made a tour of investigation in the neighborhood of a suspicious boat which has for some time been moored a short distance below the suspension bridge. In a board pile not far from the boat several pieces of the stolen silverware were found and the suspicion against the occupants of the boat was strengthened.

The second burglary was committed at the house of Charles Stafford, No. 51 Craig street about half past eleven o'clock Friday night. A fur cap, fur collar, and two coats, all of which contained a number of notes, receipts and other valuable papers, were stolen, amounting in all to about three hundred dollars. Saturday morning Lieut. Shillenberg and several officers, visited the vessel and took into custody five persons found on board, who gave their names as Joseph Stewart, Charles Powell, P. Duff, William Robinson and John Wilson. An additional installment of the stolen silver, some of which bore the initials of the owner, was found on the boat, together with the clothes stolen from the Craig street house.

The second gang, arrested about two o'clock yesterday morning, had been following out a course of systematic robbery for a long time. Their thefts have been from the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. They would frequently visit and force open the doors of laden freight cars standing at the outer depot in Allegheny, and take whatever might please their fancy.

The officers of the company discovered the thefts, and finding that they were constantly increasing, both in magnitude and frequency, they employed a watchman to keep an eye on all laden freight cars standing at the depot. Saturday night the watchman discovered two men forcing open a car door, enter the car and carry away a lot of dry goods. He stealthily followed them, observed the house they entered and immediately informed an officer who informed the Police Captain. A squad of policemen were summoned and promptly proceeded to the house designated by the watchman, where they arrested two of the thieves arrested there gave the names and residences of other members of the gang. The officers visited these places also and, with one exception, found stolen goods of some description in every house visited. The goods were all taken to the Mayor's office, and were found to consist of dry goods of all descriptions, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible],